

NEW HOME FOR KAWAIAHAO SEMINARY TO BE CHOSEN

Hawaiian Board Will Visit Suburban Sites and May Decide to Make Purchase at Once.

PLANS for the removal of the Kawaiahao Seminary, the Pacific Theological Institute and the Mills Institute from the center of the city have reached such a stage that Monday next the members of the Hawaiian Board will in a body visit several sites which have been proposed for the location of the first named institution. The others will be taken under consideration later.

Negotiations for the sale of the three properties which are under control of the board and which lie in centrally located portions of the city have been on for some time and have taken several different forms. At one time there seemed a chance that there would go through an offer for the transfer of the properties named to a trustee here, and the erection of buildings on a suburban site for the use of the schools. This failed of realization and now the board has undertaken to purchase a site for the schools.

The location which has been decided upon by the educational committee of the board is a tract of close to twenty-five acres of land, on the crest of the hill at Kaimuki, makai of the main road and fronting immediately upon it. This property also runs down on the far side of the hill so as to give an admirable front as well upon the Waialae Bay side. The land lies well and offers levels for the erection of the buildings needed for the seminary and other schools which may be placed there.

The negotiations which have been carried on by the real estate department of Henry Waterhouse & Co. have been with the educational committee and that body has recommended the changes without a dissenting voice. Upon the committee are the Rev. O. H. Gallick, chairman; Messrs. Lidgate, Richards, Leedingham, Damon, Alexander, W. R. Castle and Westervelt, with Secretary Emerson as the ex-officio member. Dr. Serezo Bishop, the chairman of the home committee, is also believed to have expressed himself as in favor of the changed plans for the schools under the control of the board.

The Kaimuki site is not the only one which is under consideration by the

members of the board, as there have been offered lots of ground at Palolo, Waijale and Kalihi, and these will be investigated in turn. There are several places which have been under consideration, where the land is the property of the Government, and perhaps these will be viewed and the final decision based upon these inspections.

The erection of new buildings and the removal of the seminary at once has not been taken up, as the board has decided to do nothing else than make the selection of a suitable site at the present time. The King street property of the board, where the Kawaiahao Seminary now is, is estimated by real estate men to be worth at least \$30,000, and should this be sold there will be realized sufficient to put up all the necessary structures for the school.

The property of the Theological Institute is placed at the same price by the experts who have viewed it, and as in the first case, should this be realized there would be no difficulty in having erected the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the school. The Mills Institute occupies leased land but there is sufficient value in the leases to render it possible for the school to have a new home if there can be found a purchaser. While none of the members of the board will talk definitely as yet, it is known that there have been offers for the properties, especially for the seminary, and that these may lead to an early deal, which will take the institutions out of town.

The change is desired most for the Girls' School, but it is realized that there are so many changes in the community that each of the institutions would be better off if there was a separation from the business center.

The site which is offered at Kaimuki, and which in all probability will be that chosen, will cost the board about \$1000 an acre, which is generally believed to be a fair price for the lands. There would be not more than six months elapse from the time buildings were commenced, if it was the intention of the committee in charge to have a quick transfer, so that there is a great chance that the New Year may see all the schools under the care of the board in new homes.

MANIFESTS NOW REQUIRED FOR OUR MAINLAND IMPORTS

Through the courtesy of Hon. E. C. Stackable, Collector of Customs at this port, the Advertiser is enabled to give Circular No. 51 in full.

Under its provisions all shippers are required to file manifests for all goods shipped to Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and all other non-contiguous territory before clearance of vessel will be allowed. The provisions of this circular are now in force and will have to be fully observed.

Collection of Statistics of Trade Between the United States and its non-contiguous territory, 1902.—Department Circular No. 51, Bureau of Statistics.—Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1902.

To Officers of the Customs and others concerned:

The appended act of Congress, approved April 29, 1902, entitled, "An Act to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and its non-contiguous territory," is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

An act to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and its non-contiguous territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the provisions of sections 4197 to 4200, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, requiring statements of quantity and value of goods carried by vessels clearing from the United States to foreign ports, shall be extended to and govern, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, in the trade between the United States and Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Philippine Islands, Guam, and its other non-contiguous territory, and shall also govern in the trade conducted between said islands or territory, and in shipments from said islands or territory to other parts of the United States; provided, that this law shall not apply in the Philippine Islands during such time as the collectors of customs of those islands are under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Approved April 29, 1902.

Under the authority conferred by the above act, the existing regulations contained in chapter XXIX of Customs Regulations of the Treasury Department, 1899, with respect to the collection of statistics of merchandise, gold and silver exported from the United States to foreign countries by water, and of clearances of vessels in such trade, are extended to, and will govern, so far as applicable, in the collection of statistics of shipments between the United States and its non-contiguous territory, and between the respective

portions of said non-contiguous territory, as above specified.

Collectors of Customs in the United States and in all of said non-contiguous territory, except the Philippine Islands, will render to the Bureau of Statistics of this department special monthly statements of shipments of merchandise, gold and silver, and of clearances of vessels, similar to those now rendered to the Bureau of Statistics on forms Nos. 4, 4a, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12, of chapter XXIX of the Customs Regulations of 1899:

1. Between the United States and said territories.
2. Between said territories.

The returns of shipments and clearances of vessels, from each customs district will show separately shipments and clearances to each territory, in case transactions occur during the month with more than one territory.

The returns will, until others are printed, be rendered on the regular forms now provided for the returns of the export and navigation movement in the foreign trade, with such changes of the titles by pen as may appear necessary to adapt them to a proper description of the trade which they represent.

The instructions contained in chapter XXIX of said customs regulations as to form, classification of commodities, etc., will govern in the preparation of these returns so far as applicable. Schedules A and B will govern as to the classification of commodities.

The time allowed for the rendering of these returns to the Bureau of Statistics will be that allowed in article 1913 of said Customs Regulations as to returns of domestic exports and tonnage cleared.

Collectors are instructed to commence the collection of data for returns to the Bureau of Statistics of such shipments of merchandise, gold and silver, and clearances of vessels, on receipt of this circular.

L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

Spies in Russian Pay.

VIENNA, May 22.—Two Russian spies, Zaleski and his step-father, Schuchter, have been sentenced to four and a half and three and a half years at hard labor, respectively. Zaleski and Schuchter were formerly in the Austrian army. The evidence showed that they had been in Russian pay for years, and that they had communicated to Russia not only the plans of mobilization of Austrian troops, but that they had supplied exact plaster and clay models of fourteen Galician fortresses.

Prin Beckley, a deserter from Camp McKinley, has been recaptured and will be tried by court martial.

MEMORIAL CELEBRATION TO BE FITTING AND COMPLETE



MEMORIAL day will be celebrated with every feature of the exercises which have made it the one day of the veteran soldiers of the nation. Every business house in the city will be closed in honor of the day and with parade and oratory there will be shown the feeling of the generation of today for the defenders of the flag of the days gone by.

The celebration at the Nuanu cemetery will be under the direction of George W. DeLong Post, G. A. R. The parade will form in Alakea street, right resting on Beretania street. The members of the post will rendezvous at the hall on Vineyard street at 2 p. m. to-day and march to position in the line. All visiting comrades will be made welcome and all flowers left with Quarter-

master Deltz, 1066 Fort street, by noon today will be sent out to the cemetery.

FORMATION OF PARADE.

The parade will be made up as follows:

- Squad mounted police.
- Sixth U. S. Artillery.
- Hawaiian Band.
- First Regiment, N. G. H.
- Uniform Rank K. of P.
- Kamehameha School band.
- Kamehameha School cadets.
- George W. DeLong Post.
- Carriage containing orator and reader.
- Carriage containing invited guests.
- The general public.

Line of march—Alakea to Emma, to Vineyard, to Nuanu, to cemetery. Returning, column will halt at Vineyard, open order. The post will pass through to Vineyard, where it will dismount and salute column as it passes. Marshal, Harry Wilder; aide, H. C. Eaton.

At the tombs of the dead there will be an oration by Judge Morris M. Estee, and the Gettysburg address will be read by Mrs. W. W. Hall. In addition there will be a salute fired by Guardsmen.

ROOMS KEPT COOL BY NEW PROCESS

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The possibility of keeping living rooms at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees in the hottest weather, which means practically an end of summer suffering from heat, is held out by Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, who today filed an application for a patent on what he calls a gravity air cooling, drying and purifying machine. The new apparatus is the result of several years of study and experiment. Professor Moore believes the invention to be of immense scientific and practical value. The cost of the machine will be so small that it will be within the reach of nearly all, so that the number of those sweltering in stuffy rooms of the city during midsummer promises to be materially lessened.

Professor Moore said today: "I believe that my machine solves the problem of cheap, automatic and automatically working apparatus for cooling rooms. It is so simple that any one can manipulate it. It can be removed from room to room. It is absolutely safe, and can be constructed so cheaply that it will be within the means of practically every one."

On the top of one of the buildings of the Weather Bureau Professor Moore has built a "coolhouse," in which he expects to attend to his office work during the heated period. The temperature of this house will be anywhere from 60 to 65 degrees lower than on the outside. The scheme is based on a system of evaporation. Professor Moore says that the apparatus will be especially adapted for the great arid and semi-arid regions of the West.

HOME RULERS ARE DESERTING PARTY

Word comes from North Hilo that many Home Rulers are deserting that party and joining with the Hawaiian Republicans. A prominent member of the latter party says the Hawaiian Republicans will be the strong party on this island at the fall election, most of the Hawaiians having become disgusted with the methods of the Home Rulers during the last session of the legislature. If this rumor is true there should be no difficulty encountered by the Republicans in having suitable representation in the next legislature. As to Congress, the Hawaiians, or at least a goodly number of them, favor Sam Parker for delegate, as they believe he will do as much for the Territory as anyone else. No decision has been reached in this matter, as they have so far contented themselves with merely talking it over. The white Republicans believe that harmony with the Hawaiians will bring good results, and a conference with the leaders of both elements will soon be called for the discussion of the various candidates who have expressed a willingness to run. It is generally conceded that Jim Lewis will get the full support of Hawaiians and foreigners, and that his election as Representative is practically settled. Senator Brown, though an independent candidate at the last election, and under the act of Congress a hold over Senator, will work for the Republican candidates. And it is believed that the selection made in the Republican convention will be of such a character that there will be no necessity for any independent candidates. So far the Hawaiians have shown much more activity than the white members of the party. They have held a number of meetings and have outlined a plan of campaign that will no doubt receive the hearty support of all Republicans.—Hilo Herald.

DECORATION DAY BASEBALL GAMES

There will be two games of baseball at Punahou today, both of which promise to be very interesting. At 1:30 p. m. the Honolulu and Customs will meet for the second time this season, the first time, however, in a league contest. Following are the teams and positions:

Customs—Gorman c., Tucker p., Scanlon lb., Nowell 2b., Elston 3b., Moore ss., Gay lf., Bower cf., Kiwa rf.

Honolulu—Cunha c., Joy p., Gleason lb., Louis 2b., Price 3b., J. Williams ss., Hankman lf., Aylett cf., Aylett or Lehner rf.

On the occasion of their first meeting the Customs were victorious, but in view of their recent showing not a few expect the decision to be reversed this afternoon.

After the above game the Punahou and Males will hook up, taking the field as follows:

Males—Kiley c., Clark p., Davis lb., Mana 2b., Akau 3b., Jones ss., Bush or H. Williams rf., Taylor cf., Luahiwa lf.

Punahou—Hemenway c., Babbitt p., J. Soper lb., Loucks 2b., Meyers 3b., Speers ss., Cooke rf., Williamson cf., A. Marcellino lf.

A. M. Nowell is now manager of the Customs House team, Scanlon having resigned.

A meeting of the league was held yesterday afternoon. It was decided that in future no one should be allowed within the ropes but the players, managers of teams, scorer and representatives of the press.

The league games tomorrow will be between the Artillery and Punahou, and Customs and Kamehameha, in the order named.

A CAMP FOR QUARANTINE

Kuahua Island Will Be Used by Dr. Cofer.

An agreement has been reached between the Bishop estate and the Navy Department by which Kuahua Island has been turned over to the Marine Hospital Service for temporary use as a quarantine station. This does not mean that Quarantine Island is to be abandoned, but that it has become expedient to secure emergency quarters for use in case of necessity, which is likely to arise at any moment now since the new order sending United States transports by way of Honolulu instead of via Nagasaki.

The title to Kuahua Island, which is located near Ford's Island in Pearl Harbor, is still in question in the courts, this being part of the land owned by the Bishop estate upon which a jury in Federal Court fixed a price of \$52,300. An appeal from that finding has been taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and until it is settled there is an open question as to whether the island belongs to the United States or to the Bishop estate. Judge Estee issued an order by which the Government could take over the land in dispute upon the payment of the amount of the judgment to the clerk of court. This was done by Paymaster Hall of the United States Navy, but the check was afterwards withdrawn, though the tender of the amount awarded by the jury was made to the trustees of the Bishop estate in gold, and by them refused. As a means of avoiding any further trouble pending the disposition of the appeal, a compromise was agreed upon by which both the Navy Department and the trustees of the Bishop estate gave to Quarantine Officer Cofer the right to the temporary use of Kuahua Island.

The island contains about twenty-six acres of land, and is in every way suited for the purpose to which Dr. Cofer may be called upon to put it at any time.

Under orders from Surgeon General Wyman at Washington, he has been required to prepare an emergency hospital or camp where troops may be quarantined in case of necessity. In several instances in the past when transports came into this port with cases of contagious disease aboard the troops were neither allowed to land or remain at the docks, but compelled to lay out in the harbor under the strictest quarantine regulations. Much complaint was made at Washington by army officers on that account, and the inability of the local authorities to accommodate soldiers from transports in cases of quarantine, was one of the reasons why the War Department cut off the practice of transports stopping at Honolulu while on the way to and from the Philippines. The necessity now for transports stopping here on their way to San Francisco has caused this new action on the part of the Federal Government. Transports from Manila, which come here to coal instead of going to Nagasaki, are quite likely to arrive with a case of contagious disease aboard, and unless some protection could be had here the troops would not be allowed to land, and would be compelled to suffer the discomforts of cramped quarters on shipboard, with land in sight. To remedy this Dr. Cofer now will be prepared to establish a camp at Kuahua Island, where the men from the transport will be immediately sent in case of quarantine. A large number of service tents are now on their way to Honolulu to be used in this connection also, and within a very short time Dr. Cofer will be able to accommodate several thousand men for months at a time if need be.

This new arrangement is very necessary at this time, because of the health conditions prevalent in the Orient and the Philippines. Both plague and cholera are epidemic in Manila and already one or two transports were compelled to put back into port after sailing from Manila for Honolulu. If a case of cholera or plague should be discovered on board a transport while near this port the ship would be quarantined here, and the soldiers sent to Kuahua Island into camp until the danger of infection had passed.

PEKING DELAYED BY AN ACCIDENT

The Pacific Mail steamer Peking arrived at port just before midnight last night. The steamer was then two days overdue from Yokohama. The vessel was taken to anchorage by Captain McCauley and will come in early this morning.

Everyone but the officers of the deck were asleep last night and no general information could be had. The report was sent ashore that the delay was due to an accident to the machinery. Repairs were made at sea and there will be little done here. All on board are well. The officers expect to sail this afternoon.

James W. Bouthier of New South Wales, who has been in the States studying artesian wells for his government, was a passenger for home on the Ventura. He paid a brief visit to the Agricultural Experiment Station while here.

MONEY FOR HAWAIIANS

Capital Ready To Take Good Bonds.

(From Thursday's daily.)

William G. Irwin, Mrs. Irwin and Miss Irwin returned to Honolulu yesterday, after their winter spent in San Francisco, where they opened their new mansion and entertained liberally during the season. All are in excellent health and it is their plan to spend the remainder of the year here.

Mr. Irwin said yesterday that in San Francisco everything was in the most excellent condition. Continuing, he remarked: "All kinds of business flourish. There is always a city full of people, and so great has been the demand upon the hotels for space that there are now two hotels under construction which will be of the greatest in the city. The Fair Hotel on the hill will be a wonderful thing, costing above two millions. The Crocker estate, which is constructing a hotel in Geary street, on the Square, has completed purchases until now it owns all the frontage of the block below Powell street, except one corner, a small shack.

"In the general run of business Hawaiians are coming out well, when the quality of the security warrants it. I had no trouble in placing \$750,000 of Makaweli bonds. The estate is known and the financial people are always willing to help out. I believe the same is true as regards each of the good plantations and that there is plenty of money in San Francisco for the use and assistance of the business men here. Of course stocks have been very low and the San Francisco traders have been bit rather hard by the furries of stocks within the past year or two. The price of sugar is so low that it is not to be expected that there would be any racing for stocks here.

"The outlook is very good and the financial institutions of San Francisco may be expected to do all they can to help the Territory out in the matter of financing our enterprises. Sugar will not always be at such a low figure and the returns will again be substantial.

"We are now making arrangements for the shipment of oil for fuel here and only a short time will elapse before this is done. The Marion Chilcoat is now being transformed into an oil carrier, and we will have work upon another ship begun at once. Also we will take up the putting in of a pipe line and the building of tanks. I have concluded a contract with the Oahu plantation for the serving of oil to that estate, as soon as we can get it here. In addition we will use the fuel in the Honolulu plantation and also on the ships of the Oceanic line here. The Mariposa is being altered and the Alameda will soon be changed. This will give them greater carrying capacity and will make their operation in every way more economical.

"While our contracts have been made upon private terms, I can say that the introduction of oil as fuel will cut the average price of coal in half, which will be of the greatest benefit to the shareholders of the plantations. We shall reach out for more business in the line all the time and we expect that there will be many changes from coal to oil."

TURTLES LEAVING LEAHI

Native fishermen whose avocation takes them day by day beyond the reef in their canoes report a great movement of turtles, the like of which has not been witnessed for many years.

For the last week or ten days quantities of turtles have been seen on the surface of the deep water about two miles from shore, from Diamond Head, all headed in the direction of Barber's Point. Numbers were seen yesterday, mostly swimming in pairs. The reptiles took but little notice of a canoe, simply descending a few feet and then journeying, as before, near the surface.

The various species of marine turtles lay their eggs at this season of the year, and annually visit certain localities for this purpose. The eggs, which number as many as 250 to a single individual, are laid on shore, usually on a smooth stretch of sand not far removed from the sea. The old turtle digs a hole in the sand and after laying her eggs covers them over with sand, probably burying them for the purpose of concealment.

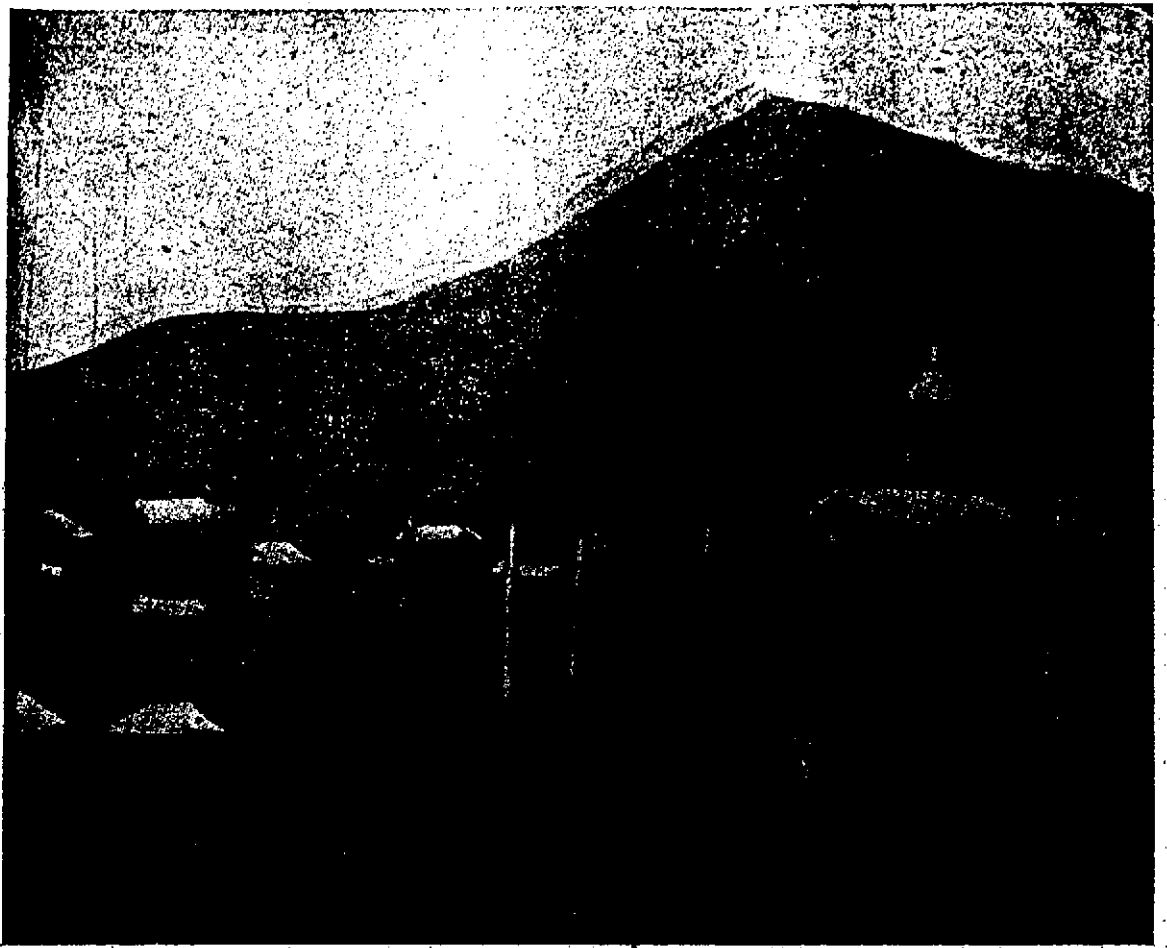
Barber's Point has from time immemorial been a favorite nesting place of the local chelonidae. Here, in the spring of the year, they come from all parts of the adjacent coast line, taking their departure about the end of June, by which time the infant turtles are able to cling to their parents' backs and can safely undertake the journey to delightful ledges of coral that the old turtles well wot of.

In former years, however, the natives say that the migration of the turtle tribe was not spontaneous but that they shifted a pair at a time. This season they appear to be traveling as if by concerted movement.

Asked to explain the reason of the reptiles' singular migration, the old fishermen shake their heads and mutter something about "Big pilikia at turtles' house." Further than this they are unable to say.

The turtles haunt the coral reef and are known to inhabit the subterranean caves which in places on this island run far underground and through which the sea incessantly surges.

HORROR PILES ON HORROR IN STRICKEN MARTINIQUE



ST. VINCENT AND SOUFRIERE.

Mount Pelée Is Again In Terrible Eruption.

—Thou shalt be visited by the Lord of Hosts with thunder, and with earthquake, and great noise, with storm and tempest, and the flame of devouring fire.—Isaiah, xxxix:6.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A cable to the Herald from Fort de France says: Mount Pelée has again broken into activity and threatens further destruction to the island of Martinique. Work among the ruins of St. Pierre and the suburban village of Carbet has ceased, searchers and burial parties having been forced to flee to escape the outpouring from the volcano's crater.

Many refugees had returned to their homes, believing that Pelée had quieted. They are now again in full flight, and the distress is increased. Rural police, who have been patrolling the northern end of the island, have left their posts.

Search was being made today by a party from the United States Navy tug Potomac for the body of Thomas C. Prentiss, the United States Consul at St. Pierre, who, with all the members of his family, perished under the sweep of flame that came down from Mount Pelée on the morning of May 8. That search has now been abandoned and the Americans have returned to Fort de France. They report that the volcano is in most vicious mood and that before they left St. Pierre ashes and mud were raining upon the ruins. It is now believed that the body of Consul Prentiss cannot be recovered.

Governor L'Huerre intended making a tour of inspection of the island today, but owing to the renewed activity of Mount Pelée, the trip was not a success. On the French cruiser Suchet the party proceeded to St. Pierre, intending to spend several hours there. It was seen that Mount Pelée was smoking, but the conditions were not deemed dangerous. Boats were lowered and all the officials started for the shore. Before a landing was made the volcano exploded with a terrific noise. The force of the eruption was not in the direction of St. Pierre and no damage was done, but the investigators fled precipitately back to the Suchet, which immediately put to sea.

It was at this time that the workers among the ruins abandoned their labors and took refuge in flight. After leaving St. Pierre the Suchet turned northward, and at half speed made its way along the coast, taking soundings as it went. It was discovered that the bed of the ocean has been radically changed by the upheavals that have accompanied the explosions of the volcano. In some places the bed of the ocean has dropped beyond the reach of the deepest plummet. At other points rocks have been forced to the surface, which do not appear on any chart and which have never before been noted.

From Porto Rico has arrived the United States collier Sterling, with 150 tons of supplies. There is now little distress here, most of the urgent needs of the refugees having been filled. From all of the West Indies telegrams have been sent to Martinique, and from the United States such large quantities of provisions are being forwarded that all danger of famine is passed. There is danger, however, of pestilence, and unless thorough precautions are taken there will be an epidemic of disease. The streams are flowing as usual, and there is no longer any danger of water famine. Cattle are suffering for want of food, but this will not last long.

PANIC-STRICKEN PEOPLE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Wednesday, May 21, 4 p. m.—Mount Pelée seems to be resting after yesterday's fearful manifestation of energy. Streams of frightened refugees have been pouring into Fort de

France from all the surrounding country. These people are not destitute, but they are terrified. They want only one thing, and that is to be taken far away from this island, with which they say, the gods are angry, and which they will destroy by fire before it sinks under the sea.

The consuls here and the officers of the war vessels in the harbor are waylaid by persons crazed with fear and begging to be carried away.

The weather is now calm and beautiful, but the mountain is veiled in volcanic clouds, which often assume a very threatening aspect, and occasional rumblings are heard. Some heavy and very welcome rain fell this morning.

The United States steamer Dixie, Captain Berry, from New York, arrived today, after a quick and safe passage. Her passengers include many world famous scientists. Prof. Robert T. Hill, for this, and all evidences point to a government geologist. Prof. C. E. Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer; Messrs. George Curtis and George Kennan, and many magazine writers and correspondents are also among those who arrived on the steamer.

The Dixie began landing her enormous cargo of supplies early and the storehouses on shore soon became congested and this is the greatest difficulty of the administration.

The United States steamer Potomac went to inspect St. Pierre, with the commanders of the war vessels now here. With the greatest difficulty the party succeeded in making a landing. The effects of the outburst of yesterday were tremendous. The huge basalt towers of the cathedral were hurled flat to the earth. The bombardment of volcanic stones is not sufficient to account for this, and all evidences point to a furious blast of blazing gas, traveling at enormous speed and with incalculable force. The deposit of boulders, ashes and angular stones is enormous. Not a human being saw what happened at St. Pierre yesterday morning. Fort de France is overwhelmed.

The second eruption was many times more violent than that which effaced St. Pierre and swept its people from the earth. Nor has all volcanic activity ceased. Vast columns of smoke and gas still pour from the great crater; and new fissures have opened on the mountain sides and are vomiting yellow whirlwinds, which rush intermittently now from one point and now from another. Boiling mud also is thrown out at times in torrents that reach the sea and produce small tidal waves.

From a sombre, silent city of death and desolation, St. Pierre has become a hideous amphitheatre of fiery, roaring destruction.

The people are convinced that God is angry with the island and means to scourge it with fire and then sink it in the ocean. Utter and unreasoning fear possesses all souls. Even Fort de France is believed to be unsafe. The presence of the relief ships, however, is helpful to the people, who say, "The American flag makes safety."

The Potomac could not get close to St. Pierre. The Dixie will sail tomorrow for St. Vincent, but the other vessels will remain.

The scientists who have arrived will examine into the question of the danger of peaks of Carbet near Fort de France becoming active volcanoes. The outburst of yesterday afternoon means a ruined island, as all confidence is lost.

"We want not food, but only to leave," is the cry of rich and poor.

DANGER AT FORT DE FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A cable to the Herald from Fort de France says: Fort de France is in a terrible panic tonight, and Pelée threatens the city with destruction. The volcano has become more active than ever, and refugees are crowding into the city panic-stricken, and fearing the end of the world is at hand. For twenty-four hours Pelée has been in constant eruption, and the island has been shaken by the workings of the forces within the earth. Hundreds have fled to the ships in the harbor, which are now crowded. Thirty thousand are on shore, cut off from escape. If Pelée pours its fire down upon them, a cataclysm is feared, even worse than that which recently filled the world with horror.

Last night was one of terror here. The earth seemed to have lost its foundations, and out of Pelée poured a storm of death. The culmination came this morning with a series of explosions that shook down walls in the city and sent the inhabitants fleeing in terror to the open country. Thousands fell on their knees in the streets crying to God for mercy. Clouds of ashes and stones filled the sky and then descended on the city.

The force of the explosions was much greater than that which accompanied the eruption that destroyed St. Pierre. When great sheets of light-

ning illumined the sky, through the terrible black smoke clouds, it could be seen that Pelée was throwing out great columns of lava and stones. The air was perfectly calm, but the waters of the Caribbean sea were lashed into a terrible fury, indicating that the same force that causes the volcano to labor is also working tremendous changes at the bottom of the sea.

The eruption somewhat subsided this evening, and the fears of the people were calmed, but there is still great danger that the city will be overwhelmed, and the vessels in the harbor have steam up in readiness to get away at a moment's notice.

A FLAMING ROCK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Captain Hansen of the Norwegian steamer Tallman, which has arrived here from Barbadoes, brings a story of a volcanic outburst on Diamond rock, an uninhabited island two miles off the southwest coast of Martinique. On the morning of May 13, as his vessel was passing the rock, Captain Hansen says a flare of fire was seen several times. Standing in closer to investigate, he found the island on fire and smoke coming out of the peak of the rock, which is 800 feet high. The Tallman, which sailed from Demarara May 6 for Barbadoes, encountered a downfall of dust at 9 o'clock that night. It increased to such an extent that every person on deck as well as those who had retired to their berths were gasping and choking. When Barbadoes was reached, May 9, the place was found covered with dust to the depth of three inches, and all the houses and stores were in a deplorable state.

DESTROYED BY GASES.

NEW YORK, May 22.—An investigation just made by a French scientist, says a Fort de France dispatch to the World, shows that explosive gases in the fire ball which rolled out from Mount Pelée did most of the damage.

These gases ignited the houses, unroofed them by exploding and killed the people by burning and asphyxiating them.

An effort is now being made by a number of scientific men to ascertain the exact nature of the gases which caused such havoc.

MEMORIAL DAY ARRANGEMENTS

All Visiting Veterans Will Be Provided With Their Transportation.

All arrangements have been completed for the observance of Memorial Day tomorrow, by the veterans of George W. De Long Post, G. A. R. The procession will be as given with the exception of the presence of the St. Louis College band and cadets, it having been found that they will not be able to participate.

Special provision will be made for the caring for visiting veterans, and all such are expected to make themselves known to Quartermaster Deltz today, so that transportation for them may be provided. Provision will be made by the quartermaster for the taking to the cemetery of all flowers, and donations should be left at 1048 Fort street before noon on Friday.

The veterans will meet at the hall on Vineyard street at 9 o'clock, and will be taken to their place in the line, Alakea street, from that point. The government band will have the right of line, and will start from its position, Alakea and Beretania streets, promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

High Priced Autos.

NEW YORK, May 22.—R. R. Rainey has paid \$18,000 to Baron de Rothschild of Paris for an automobile. This is the highest price so far recorded for a machine.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much better health than other children whose parents did not use this remedy. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops.—Jessie Pinkney Hall, Springfield, Ala., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

KAISER MAY VISIT US

Would Like to See America for Himself.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Is the Kaiser paving the way for a personal and official visit to the United States?

That is the query one hears on all sides, cables the Berlin correspondent of the Herald. It is understood the prospects of a journey to the United States were discussed during the Kaisers' recent trip on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm to the North Sea. It has always been one of his earnest wishes expressed in private conversation and to the members of the American Embassy here that he might some day be able to visit the United States.

Apart from a promise of a glowing reception, the Kaiser wishes to see with his own eyes the colossal enterprises and industrial magnitude of the United States.

The Kaiser sincerely believes that Germany and the United States can obtain more advantageous results by working together commercially and politically than by resorting to tariff warfare.

The German Government will propose, it is believed, a renewal of the favored nation treaty with the United States to prevent an outbreak of tariff hostilities such as the Agrarians are clamoring for.

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu is any itching skin disease. Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger. They're both bad company. They come early—stay late. We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itches of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BOER DELEGATES ARRIVE.

PRETORIA, May 22.—In accordance with an agreement April 6, the Boer delegates who were chosen at the Vereeniging conference arrived here May 18. They consist of four representatives from the Transvaal and Orange River Governments, General Dewet and General Delarey, and are accompanied by eight secretaries. The party has been lodged in a house next door to the one occupied by Lord Kitchener.

Cuban Republic Born.

HAVANA, May 20.—Just as the sun reached its zenith today the Republic of Cuba was born. Great guns boomed a farewell salute to the Stars and Stripes, and slowly the flag of the free came down from the staffs of the palace and Morro Castle. A moment later Cuba's flag rose to the peak on fort and palace, a great wave of cheers swept through the streets of the city and over the housetops where thousands of the people were gathered, and a new member had been added to the sisterhood of nations. The promise of the great American Republic was fulfilled. An hour later the cruiser Brooklyn was hulled down on the horizon bearing Governor Wood home to the United States.

Navy land officers are receiving some hard knocks in the House debate on the Philippine bill. The Senate bill may come to a vote in that body today, the Democrats having agreed to it.

Furniture!

We are now prepared to display our new line of FURNITURE. The latest styles, direct from the Eastern factories.

Among the many things are BEAUTIFUL GENUINE MAHOGANY DRESSERS AND DRESSING TABLES. These are from a HIGH GRADE factory, and are made of selected choice wood.

Parlor Chairs and Rockers

IN SOLID MAHOGANY, GOLDEN OAK AND CATHEDRAL OAK.

Morris Chairs

IN SOLID MAHOGANY, GOLDEN OAK AND WEATHERED OAK.

These are only a few of the many things that we always keep in stock. While we handle a full line of Fine Furniture, we also keep a complete assortment of medium and cheap furniture, to suit all the trade. "Furniture to please everybody" is our motto.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE

DEALERS

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds \$1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Hawaiian Farm Values.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Census Bureau has issued a report on agriculture in Hawaii which shows that the 2272 farms enumerated there in 1900 were valued at \$60,209,856, of which 6 per cent was in buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$11,484,890, and live stock \$2,570,142. Total value of farm property, which is the aggregate of the last two figures and the value of farms, shows an average agricultural investment per inhabitant of \$481. The total value of farm products in 1899 was \$22,040,741, an average of \$143 for each inhabitant of the Islands.

Refinery for Spreckels.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A new sugar refinery with a capacity of 1000 barrels a day is to be located on the Hudson river a short distance south of Yonkers. It will be owned by the Federal Refining Company, of which C. A. Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, the "Sugar King," is the president.

The Lily is an Emblem of Purity



PRIMO LAGER

Is an Example of Purity

WASHINGTON WATCHING

Much Interest In Everything Local.

SENATOR GEORGE R. CARTER, who for the past two months has been in Washington, first to give to the chief executive a personal opinion as to politics and people here and later to assist in the work of persuading Congress as to necessities for action, returned in the Ventura yesterday.

Mr. Carter returned alone, leaving his family in the States for a time. He said he had enjoyed his visit thoroughly, and his appearance shows it for he looks even better and is heavier than when he departed so suddenly. Senator Carter was somewhat averse to talking of his experiences, but dictated the following resume of the impressions left upon his mind, relating to the reception given to him, and the evident feeling entertained toward Hawaii.

"I am sure I do not know what would be of interest concerning my trip to Washington, unless, perhaps, the feeling that seems to me to exist there toward the Islands.

"President Roosevelt, of course, takes a keen interest in our welfare, and from the first has been anxious to do only what is best for us. He expressed a friendly feeling toward the natives, and is anxious to see the Islands progress, now that they are an integral part of the United States. He wants them to be homogeneous with the mainland.

"The leaders in the two houses, notwithstanding that their time is so much occupied with large matters, nevertheless are always willing to do what they can for Hawaii; and it is surprising to see the readiness with which they investigate Hawaiian affairs.

"In general, the impression seems to be that the machinery here is not yet running smoothly; that the Hawaiians do not understand the attitude of the Republican party toward them; that the failure to legislate, be the cause what it may, shows that the people of the Islands have not used the opportunity that has been given them, and they certainly expect that the results from the next Legislature will be more substantial, and the best interests of the Islands conserved by good laws. They expect the natives to take hold and work in harmony with the white people here, for if the past attitude is continued, the progress of the Islands will be retarded and no good come of it.

"The heads of the different departments in Washington are anxious to do all they can for us, but in most cases they are not aware of our needs. In the Attorney General's office, a new department of Territories has just been established, and Mr. Russell, the assistant in charge of it, is organizing and arranging all the data he can secure.

"The Interior Department is taking a very great interest in our land and water questions, and they recognize the necessity of going slowly, owing to our peculiar conditions.

"In the Navy Department, people of the Islands do not perhaps appreciate the hard work that was necessary to be done in Washington to secure the appropriation for the naval station at Pearl River. To us it seemed as though that was something that was going to be done anyway; but as a matter of fact, nothing can be accomplished in Washington unless active and hard work is done, and Rear Admiral Bradford deserves a great deal of credit for overcoming the obstacles and discouragements that attended the securing of the appropriation for this work. If it had not been for his energy, I do not believe the naval station would have been built for many years. The plans for this station are of the very finest, and every citizen of the Territory will take pride in the station when it is completed.

"In the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Wilson said to me that he hoped to demonstrate that a large industry could be developed in the production of tobacco. If the report of the soil expert he had already sent was favorable, he intended to follow the matter up by sending out a number of varieties of tobacco, raising a crop and curing it, so as to show the people here every step that was necessary for its successful cultivation.

"The Treasury Department certainly showed a decidedly friendly feeling towards the Islands in finally ruling that the fees for the wrong entries made by the sugar agents on their jute bags should be remitted.

"The Senate and House committees that have our affairs in charge are always anxious to secure information about the Islands, and are ready to do anything that they consistently can for us. But they act rather in a judicial capacity. No desired legislation is brought before Congress from any part of the Union without representatives appearing from both those who are in favor of and those who are opposed to the measure. These committees hear both sides and decide the question on its merits. If a matter is brought before Congress to which there is no opposition, they would naturally conclude that the measure was all right and give it very little investigation, as they are so much occupied in the rush and work on all subjects.

"So that, if the Hawaiians persist in maintaining their party independent from the two large American parties, and the Republicans should lose the election this fall, it seems almost imperative that some arrangement should be made to have a representative there, to be prepared to express the Republican side of any question that may arise.

"After the bill appropriating our Senate had been reported favorably by

A SCANDAL BREWING OVER KOHALA DITCH MEASURE

Exclusion of Snakes May Be Brought About. Daniel A. Ray's Neglected Remains—Fire Claims Bill Will Not Pass.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—There has been a lull in activity here for the last week or so in things Hawaiian. That was natural to be expected, following the exodus of distinguished Hawaiians who held the center of the stage for some time. Congress is doing nothing on Hawaiian bills, but on Monday Mr. G. T. McCrosson is to have a further hearing on the Kohala ditch bill. It will probably be brief, as he has indicated that he has little more to say. Mr. Arthur Tuttle, the engineer for the Bishop estate, has been telegraphed for, to make a statement. He contends that the watershed of Puukapu naturally belongs to Waipua and that the waters falling on Puukapu should be allowed to flow into Hamakua instead of to Kohala, as proposed in the pending bill.

All the signs are that the bill will be beaten. Nothing else seems possible after the strong adverse recommendations. It has been hinted, however, that the bill which passed the House and which, for some unknown reason, was referred in the Senate to the committee on public lands, whereof Senator Clark of Wyoming is a member, might suddenly bob out of that committee in the rush and hurry of the last of the session. The opponents of the Kohala bill are accordingly watching the movements of that committee very closely and have posted certain Senators regarding what might happen, for the purpose of heading it off. The committee on Pacific Islands, and Porto Rico has been given hearings on the bill for months and would probably present any sort of a character from the committee on public lands.

Some strange statements are circulating on the quiet here, regarding the way the bill got through the House. It is probable that, if true, they are only partially true, but nevertheless in the intense rivalry which developed between the friends and opponents of the measure they whispered, around with keen relish. Certain it is that the opponents of the bill were much surprised when a favorable report was made from the House committee on territories, for they had been distinctly promised a further hearing before the full committee before any action was taken. A rather emphatic statement is made that a certain man's board bill has been paid at an expensive hostelry for some time. I doubt the truth of the statement, from what I know of the circumstances.

EXCLUSION OF SNAKES.

Since the correspondence between Collector Stackable and the Treasury officials about the exclusion of snakes from Hawaii has been forwarded here, Hon. William Haywood has been seeking some departmental regulation. It transpires that the letter which Collector Stackable received, stating that there was no law to prevent the landing of snakes on the Islands was written by a subordinate who had not the time to inquire into the details of the statutes.

Mr. Haywood has been taking the matter up with his characteristic energy and it is pretty safe to infer that before long he will have a decision of the Department that the Lacey bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of Agriculture authority to issue the necessary regulations. Just now, however, the matter is in an indefinite state.

The language of the Lacey act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may forbid the landing of birds, monkeys, or any animal that may be injurious to agriculture. Mr. Haywood brought this fact to the attention of Secretary Wilson, who is not a lawyer and who thought that it would not include reptiles. The Secretary thought Mr. Haywood should go before the conference on the agricultural appropriation bill and have a specific clause inserted. This, however, is contrary to the rules of both houses, although it is sometimes done. However, it was only a few days ago that Chairman Mahon of the war claims committee was called down in vigorous language for such legislation in conference, and it would be very untimely now to attempt it in behalf of Hawaii.

The chairman of the agricultural committees of Senate and House were appealed to to hurry through some direct legislation in a separate bill, but they replied that it was very late in the session to attempt that. Furthermore, on reading the language of the Lacey act, they were convinced that the Lacey act was sufficiently comprehensive to cover the case and so recommended to Secretary Wilson, with a further suggestion that if he has any doubts about it the matter might be referred to the Attorney General, Mr. Knox, for his legal advice. Mr. Haywood is rapidly following along the lines suggested, and as already suggested, will probably have the matter straightened out before long. On all sides there is a disposition, at first blush, to laugh at the efforts to exclude snakes from the Islands, but when officials are acquainted with the real conditions they realize the serious phase of the question, quite as much as do the Hawaiians.

CABLE MATTERS.

Representative Corliss of Michigan waited on the President and Secretary of War yesterday, and asked their cooperation in securing legislation for the construction of a purely American cable between the United States and Hawaii, with a connection with the Philippines. He explained that German and Netherlands companies are endeavoring to secure landing rights for a cable between the points named, in order to complete the cable circuit of the world under the control of those governments, and he asked that the President prohibit

the landing on United States territory of any cable owned or controlled by foreign governments. There being some doubt as to the powers of the executive in the premises, Representative Corliss said that he would introduce a bill to cover the disputed point.

FIRE CLAIMS FAILURE.

Nothing seems to be doing on the fire claims bill. The program has been changed repeatedly and it is safe to predict that nothing will be accomplished at this session. Mr. Pratt has been working diligently but the lack of official documents at the proper time and other untoward happenings have blocked all prospects of immediate favorable action. An effort may be made to have the claim put on the general deficiency bill, but it is thought here it will be of no use.

DANIEL A. RAY BURIED.

Dan. A. Ray was buried Friday, May 16, in the Congressional cemetery here. The funeral was attended by the members of the family, by Senator Cullom of Illinois, and a number of Capitol employees who knew Ray intimately. He died more than nine months ago in Honolulu, but since then his body has almost circumnavigated the globe. For twelve years he was clerk to Senator Cullom and to the committees of which the Senator was chairman. Three years ago the Senator secured an appointment of United States Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands for Ray and he went to his post. Last September he was taken ill and died.

His body was placed in a vault in Honolulu and for more than a month it awaited a favorable opportunity to be sent back to the States. After four weeks or more a transport put in port from San Francisco, and Ray's body was placed on board. No one has been able to discover how this was done, but it is believed a mistake was made at the Honolulu wharf. The body arrived at Manila three weeks later and for several weeks remained in the hold of the transport, while the men and stores were being unloaded at the dock. Finally it was taken ashore and placed in one of the Government warehouses.

After several weeks an army officer, who had known Ray in this country, learned of his body being in Manila and was instrumental in having it placed aboard a transport and returned to the United States. Two months ago it arrived at San Francisco. There, on its receipt, it was placed in a receiving vault with the bodies of several soldiers and officers brought to this country on the same vessel. A month ago it was placed in a receiving vault in the Congressional cemetery, where it remained till buried yesterday.

A daughter of the dead man is employed in the pension office here. The widow and two sons, who live in Chicago, came to Washington to attend the funeral. The permission of Speaker Henderson for the interment in the Congressional cemetery was easy to obtain. In view of Ray's long service with Senate committees and his association with Senators and members of the House, Ray was well known in Illinois, where years ago he was editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph, a newspaper still in existence. He was prominently identified with the movement for the organization of Republican clubs.

WILCOX'S PLANS.

Delegate Wilcox is at the Capitol daily but said this afternoon there was nothing doing for Hawaii in Congressional proceedings. He expects to return to Hawaii about the middle of June, as I stated in my last letter. It is probable that he and ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her attendants will cross the Pacific to Honolulu in the same boat.

Efforts to pass the Hawaiian coinage bill have not been abandoned. It passed the Senate a long time ago but has been hanging fire in the House because of the absence of Chairman Southard of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. He is in Ohio trying to get a re-nomination. Speaker Henderson has agreed to grant him recognition to bring the matter up. There was a bungle on the bill in the Senate, as I have already written, because Senator Foraker accidentally sent to the clerk's desk the wrong bill. It is hoped, however, to straighten this out in the House and in the ensuing conference.

Mr. Peck of Honolulu, connected with the Kohala Railroad, was at the New Willard Hotel a few days ago for a brief visit in Washington.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Up in the Clouds.

Friday being a legal holiday, gives the young men a chance to do a little exploring up in the mountains. If a considerable number of them notify the T. M. C. A. today of their desire to go, Secretary Brown will lead them a tramp. Every man will take his own lunch and, leaving the building at 9, will return in ample time for dinner. Strangers are invited to go with the members.

An American's Success.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—A concession for the construction of an electric railway from St. Petersburg to a suburb has been awarded to Murray A. Verner of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Verner's friends regard the granting of this concession as an indication of favorable action regarding a concession embracing the entire surface traction system of St. Petersburg. Murray A. Verner offered to take over the entire surface traction system of St. Petersburg and to form a company with a capital of 100,000,000 rubles to operate the line.

NEED OF A NEW ASYLUM

Legislature Will Be Asked to Act.

The Board of Health will recommend to the next legislature an appropriation for the removal of the insane asylum from its present site and the construction of new buildings upon government lands not used for other purposes. This intention was expressed by various members of the board yesterday at the regular meeting, when the report of Supt. Boyd upon the need of new wing at the asylum was read. There were present at the meeting Dr. Sloggett, Dr. Moore, E. A. Mott-Smith, E. P. Dole and Fred Smith, with Executive Officer Pratt and Secretary Charlock.

When the letter from Chief Clerk Wright, enclosing the report of Electrical Inspector Hanson was read, President Sloggett stated that the matter had once been referred to Supt. Boyd and now came back to the Board of Health. He said that the improvements recommended would cost over \$1000 and the funds still remaining in the health appropriation would not allow of such an expenditure, however urgent the need.

Mr. Isenberg stated that he did not believe it advisable to spend a great amount of money upon improvements at the asylum, as in his opinion a change in location was desirable. He told, also, of an appropriation of \$30,000 made by the government a number of years ago, but which, through some oversight, had been omitted from the appropriation bill when it passed the legislature. He said that possibly the next legislature might remedy the omission. Mr. Dole was heartily in favor of the removal of the asylum from its present site, and stated that the six acres of asylum ground had become valuable, and the money obtained for it could be used in the construction of new buildings. A new asylum and a reformatory were, in his opinion, two projects which the Board of Health should strongly recommend to the next legislature, and he believed that the government had land which might be used for such purposes. Executive Officer Pratt suggested a site at Waima for the insane asylum. Upon motion of Mr. Mott-Smith, it was finally decided to refer the matter back to Supt. Boyd, with a request for the lowest estimate for repairs, without making an entire change in the wiring.

OTHER MATTERS.

The report of the finance committee upon the claim of Dr. Oliver went over until next meeting.

An application from Dr. Weddick for leave of absence for three months, with Dr. Oliver to act as his substitute, was not favorably received. The members of the board were willing that Weddick, who is ill, should be allowed a vacation, but refused to have Dr. Oliver, who had just been compelled to resign at Molokai, to act in his place. Dr. Weddick will be required to secure some other substitute.

The application for the establishment of Kalapehaku cemetery again went over for a week, this time being referred to the committee on petitions.

The petition of Kalehaena to have three kokua, Mrs. Puahoa, Mrs. Puahoko and Mr. Ku, removed from the leper settlement, was referred back to Supt. McVeigh for action.

Dr. Coter reported health conditions in Hongkong up to April 28th as follows: Cholera, 49 cases, 47 deaths; smallpox, 7 cases, 3 deaths; plague, 12 cases and 11 deaths.

E. A. Mott-Smith called attention to the case of a Chinese shack owner on Nuuanu street whose place had been condemned by Inspector Keen, and asked that the man be given time to remove his business from the building, as he was ill. The matter was referred to a special committee composed of Mr. Isenberg and Dr. Moore.

A letter from the Board of Medical Examiners in reference to the recent rule adopted regarding the examination of physicians in English, was placed on file. The medical examiners say that they form a separate and distinct body, and that the Board of Health has no control over them, nor can it make rules for their guidance.

MEN! DO YOU?



Do you want to be strong? Do you want to feel the vim, the snap and fire of vigor? Do you want courage, energy and ambition to support you in your cares and troubles?

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigor. I've made a great success. My methods are approved by the greatest doctors and copied.

I have proven that electricity is the basis of all animal life and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicose veins, and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity. My Electric Belt restores this life in a few weeks and cures every time. If it fails I ask no pay.

Describe your case to me and if I say I can cure you I will guarantee to do so.

Drugs won't restore your strength. They only stimulate. If you have to take a stimulant, take whiskey. Taken in moderation it does less harm than the others.

"Every sign of pain and weakness has disappeared. I appreciate what your Belt has done for me," writes J. Schwarz Celeridge, Trinity county, Cal.

I will gladly send you my book on this subject. It has 82 pages of meat to people who want more "fire." Sealed, free.

I take imitations of my Belt in trade, just to show how much better mine is. Consultation free.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN,

906 MARKET STREET, CORNER KEARNY, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAVED \$15 00.

"I saved \$15.00 on the order you sent me last, besides receiving better and fresher goods than I obtain here." (Extract from letter received from Tokio, Japan.)

We are of the impression that there are many others who can send to us the same satisfactory result, and we invite a comparison of prices in our catalogue with local rates.

Freight and other expenses do not exceed 10 per cent.

We guarantee quality of our goods, safe packing and delivery.

Let us become better acquainted.

We have complete price lists for the asking. Postal card answers same by return mail.

Smiths' Cash Store,

Nos. 25-27 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

A New Shoe A Swell Shoe

STRONG & GARFIELD'S Blucher Style Oxford

An entirely new shoe style and the most graceful and the handsomest shoe of the year. Comes in Patent Ideal Kid with dull leather top, extension sole. . . .

THE PRICE, \$6.50.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited

1057 FORT STREET.

Lieut. Gwynne R. Hancock, who recently was transferred from the artillery post here to the mainland for recruiting duty, is ill at his home at Clarksville, Miss. Mr. Hancock has been on sick leave almost all the time since leaving here, and while he is now recovering from an attack of fever, he is still far from well.

Alexander Smith, patriarch of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, will speak at Arion hall, rear of the opera house, on Sunday evening at 7:30. There was a social meeting of the local membership of the church last evening at which Mr. Smith was introduced to the communicants. The attendance was large.

Read what Mr. Paul Isenberg says:

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR:—The presence of the horn-fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So-Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours, PAUL R. ISENBERG.

So-Bos-So Kilfly Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER PEARSON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month \$.50

Per Month, Foreign75

Per Year 5.00

Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : MAY 30

A POSSIBLE ISLAND INDUSTRY.

In casting about for new industries, the thing to do is to hit upon some peculiar tropical product which is in demand the world over. We did that when we took up cane sugar and a marvelous prosperity followed.

There is nothing else that Hawaii can develop into an industry which, if not so extensive as sugar, will yield as good or better profits per acre and save the small proprietor a chance?

Free advice to farmers in Hawaii has usually been taken up with the phrase of competition in staples with the coast. Against this the advertiser has made many earnest pleas. While it would be well to control our own markets in these respects, there must be an export trade to sustain prosperity. We cannot grow such things as other things. Now when it comes to exports, Hawaii cannot offer, with any profit to itself, the same kind of merchandise which California unloads on the consumer by the million tons. We must do business, chiefly in the American market, but we cannot do it in competition with that market. Hawaii must have something to sell peculiarly its own, something that the world wants. It has sugar; what more can it get?

The advertiser has faith in the vanilla bean. Here is a product which requires three conditions which Hawaii can meet—a rich upland soil, a rainfall of forty inches and tropical heat. It is known that the bean grows luxuriantly as a beauty-plant in the gardens of the city. An enormous yield can be had by the acre and the poorest product sells at \$5 per pound, while the best, the Mexican, goes at \$20. There are no costly difficulties in dealing with it such as there are with sugar. The labor question is not so hard to meet; the matter of a factory is not so pressing; if the plantation is in the right place it will not need to be irrigated. A man with a ten-acre tract ought to make his fortune in a few years and that is more than he can do with ten acres in anything else, sugar not excepted.

An experiment with the vanilla bean is now going on at Napoosopo with practical farmers with which Mr. E. H. Edwards, an expert from Ceylon. If it succeeds as he believes it will, a new era of fortune must open to Hawaii running so far as encouragement to the small farmer goes, on "traditional American lines."

BANKRUPTCY.

If the fashion of going into bankruptcy through the Federal Court gets more headway, the credit system of Honolulu, already much curtailed, will have to be cut down to the narrowest limits. The bankruptcy scheme is already catching on among Japanese small merchants, one in Lahaina being the latest to give his creditors a short shrift. If times grow closer, it is probably the head of a good many of these small-fry tradesmen in the bankruptcy court, each with a more or less honest purpose to deal fairly with creditors in the matter of distributed assets.

Times have changed since the days when the door to credit was wide open to nearly all comers. One leading firm of Honolulu, engaged in wholesaling, is said to have sent out bills but once a year. Three and six month credit were in the ordinary course of trade. Merchants found protection in the passport law and more in the common prosperity of the people; but there was truth as well as humor in the current saying that no one could get away from the islands leaving a debt but he could stay and pile up as many more debts as he pleased.

But those days have gone into a past of many dull and pleasant memories and Hawaii is fast to face with modern business methods. It cannot afford to take chances. Between the law for the protection of debtors passed by the Home Rule Legislature and the Federal bankruptcy law which is available for debtors of any size, the credit system merchant is obliged to look sharp. He cannot trust everybody who formerly went on his books; he cannot trust at all, no one can be trusted indefinitely, owing to his own contracted credit. It is an era of cash down, while cash, more the pity was never so scarce.

The arrival of Alexander Smith son of Joseph Smith the martyred founder of the Church of Latter Day Saints is likely to create a special interest in the phase of religious work which has been carried on here for several years by Gilbert J. Waller. There are two so-called Mormon churches in Hawaii, the Utah connection being the largest. The church of which Alexander Smith is patriarch and Mr. Waller high priest for Hawaii is called the Reorganized church of Latter Day Saints but is in reality the original church of that faith. It is the distinctive one founded by Joseph Smith and has always stoutly opposed the tenets of polygamy and blood atonement which mark the Utah apostasy. As Mr. Smith will hold special meetings at his home it is quite possible that the Reorganized church will gain at the expense of the other organization as well as from the source of membership in the past.

The Home Rulers are preparing for a strong fight for city and county government. Their reason for doing so is directly traceable to their appetite for spoils. None of them know anything of city and county systems, having never lived under them but all know that if they can provide more offices they can also supply the men to fill them. Imagine what the taxes will be if the scheme goes through and the king of local government the people will have to endure.

A career cut and dried is awaiting Bishop Willis in Tonga. The Englishmen there want him to establish a church and the natives say they will go back to heathendom if he doesn't come soon. This is certainly a field "white for the harvest" and a noble hand the erstwhile Bishop of Honolulu will soon appear on the scene.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Thoughts of the Civil War are revived every 30th of May when soldiers' graves are decorated. It shows how time is passing that the vast majority of those who remember the war at all have gone beyond our ken. It is nearing forty years since the last gun was fired and in that time a generation has reached middle life and those who are older are vastly fewer. Even the President of the United States, if he can recall the war at all, must have only infantile impressions of it.

But though memory of those times is confined to the few, the lessons they taught are in the minds of all. The veriest school child knows that the war freed the United States from the curse of slavery and that, out of the conflict and from its ashes arose a compact and powerful nation. We are accustomed to date our national existence from 1776 but that is going nearly ninety years too far back. Before 1860 the United States was a confederation of sovereign States loosely bound by Federal ties; during the war it was divided between a confederated South and a North infused by a national spirit but uncertain as to the ultimate result of national ambition. The nation as we know it dates from 1865 and may be called "an indivisible union of indestructible States." It now tends towards a common center as all substantial nations must and needs that of a central nullifier, a Federal law.

That we take to be the chief benefit derived from the triumph of the Union army and it was the end which Abraham Lincoln, in a world-famous letter, placed before the extinction of slavery.

What would have been the ultimate fate of Hawaii if the South had won? It is not improbable that we should, in time, have become a Confederate territory. Raising sugar and needing cheap labor, we might have suggested the advantage of getting under the patriarchal system of the South; and, despite our northern spirit and New England impulses, a strong commercial party, favorable to the South, must have grown up here.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The latest papers from China show that the rebellion in Kwang-shi is making important progress. This province borders the Yangtze river some six or seven hundred miles from its mouth and is densely populated. Not far away are important coal and iron mines and an immense commerce passes through it. Owing to the latter the rebels have been able to collect toll and to supply themselves with necessities of life at the cost, mainly, of the Hankow merchants.

This rebellion does not seem to be a Boxer uprising, nor yet a part of the reform movement begun by Sun Yat Sen. It is headed by a veteran of the Taiping war—the war in which Li Hung Chang, Gen. Gordon and the Americans, Ward and Burgevine, distinguished themselves—and has for its object the overthrow of Manchu rule in the south of China. In fact, the rebels wish to cut off the southern provinces and set up their own emperor, whoever he may be, at Canton. The rebels style themselves Hungs, after Hung Hsiangshu who was the originator of the Taiping uprising which so nearly destroyed the present sovereignty. Indeed one may fairly call the trouble a revival of the old war. How far it will go may depend on the skill of the leaders and the availability of war material.

At the last advices, missionaries and others were leaving the disturbed area and coming to treaty ports, although none of them had suffered physical violence. Apparently there is no anti-foreign movement to fear, the rebels having a wholesome dread of foreign interference. It is even promised on behalf of the rebels that they will not meddle with foreign trade. The danger is, however, that the miscellaneous mob of raiders from the far interior of China cannot be restrained. It does not take a Chinese patriot army long to become a mere horde of brigands, weakness which extends even to the imperial troops which have had some foreign teaching.

The action of Congress in appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the volcanic outbursts at Martinique and St. Vincent, was clearly an act of the official philanthropy of the United States. President Roosevelt anticipated it by sending a provisioned transport to Port de France as soon as the extent of the horror became known. Doubtless the whole bounty of the Americans will be required as at last accounts, a bread riot among the starving negroes left on Martinique was imminent.

Representative Corliss, by his attitude against the Mackay cable, has exposed himself to grave misrepresentations.

There will be no trouble about Cuba getting along if its people will conquer their stern antipathy for work.

The news from Martinique grows worse instead of better. It begins to look as if the whole island would be made untenable.

The fact that \$300,000 vanished from the treasury of Tammany Hall just after election prompts the thought that Richard Croker feared the milk business might prove expensive.

As the wild bull which roams the Manoa streets appears to have found no owner in court his early demise at the hands of some good marksman may be reasonably looked for. After that perhaps the owner will turn up.

There is no great loss without some small gain. The eruption at Martinique, with its widespread fall of hot ashes and fire damp must have destroyed a vast amount of the population, the most numerous snake known to man and indigenous to the stricken island.

WORLD'S NEWS
CONDENSED

Admiral Sampson left property worth \$23,000.
The irrigation bill is likely to pass the House.

Most of the Boers are believed to be ready to quit fighting.
Santos Dumont, the aeronaut, is to marry a Brazilian lady.

There is great activity in boat building on the upper Yukon.
Six persons were drowned in a cloudburst at Cincinnati, Ohio.

President Loubet of France is the guest of the Russian czar.
A plot is said to have been discovered to kill the Austrian emperor.

Heavy windstorms in California have caused much damage to fruit.
A. S. Moore of Pennsylvania will succeed Judge Noyes of Alaska.

A slight earthquake shock was felt on the 19th in California towns.
The Sultan of Tringabu is said to have abdicated a Christian girl.

No Statehood bills will be passed at the present session of Congress.
The remainder of the Fair estate has been distributed to the children.

The vote in the Philippine bill in the Senate has been set for May 28th.
Eight men were killed in Atlanta in an attempt to arrest negro outlaws.

It is announced that Premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau of France will retire.
John McCarthy, 22 years of age, shot and killed his mother at Salinas, Cal.

Over two hundred men were killed in a mine explosion at Coal Creek, Tenn.
Edward Lawrence Godkin, formerly editor of the New York Evening Post, is dead.

Bishop William Taylor of the Methodist Episcopal church is dead at Palo Alto, Cal.
Venezuelan rebels holding Campano will be bombarded, and much loss is anticipated.

The portrait of Martha Washington will adorn a new eight-cent stamp soon to be issued.
The remains of General Rosecrans were interred at Arlington cemetery in Washington.

White Star Line shareholders have agreed to transfer to Morgan's ship-ping combination.
President Palma is having serious financial problems in Cuba, and strict economy is advised.

Robert A. Williams, chief of the Chicago fire department during the great fire of 1871, is dead.
The collection of photos presented to Harvard University by Emperor William has been stolen.

A total of 130 deaths is reported as a result of the devastating tornado which swept Texas at Goliad.
During a heavy storm off San Pedro, F. C. Knight was washed off the tug Warrior and drowned.

Walter Hefelinger, the famous football player, is slated as the nominee for a mayor of Minneapolis.
A positive denial is made that either Astor or Lipton will be devoted to the penance by King Edward.

Miss Roosevelt is taking a course in hurdle racing and otherwise preparing herself to follow the hounds.
President Roosevelt spoke upon Cuba and Martinique to Presbyterians at their New York convention.

The United States Attorney in Oregon has been instructed to prosecute the beef trust in that State.
Harriman is said to have formed a new railroad combination, giving him a trunk line to the Pacific coast.

Russia is said to have demanded more privileges from the Chinese government in the eastern provinces.
The Senate committee has reported adversely on Hoar's bill to place the canal question in the President's hands.

The House has passed the naval bill, amending it so as to have three of the new vessels built at government navy yards.
Julia Hanna Williams, cousin of Senator Hanna, committed suicide by taking strychnine in New York. No cause is known.

Reed Smoot, one of the apostles of the Mormon church, will be Republican candidate for Senator from Utah next year.
Trouble is expected when the Spokane Indian reservation is opened, as there are two rich gold reefs which are well known.

Mackay's history of the Spanish war has been vetoed by Congress from the Naval Academy and war vessels of the United States.
Federal Judge Grosscup of Chicago has granted the injunction as asked for by the government against the packers' trust.

The Senate committee is still hearing stories of outrages alleged to have been committed by American soldiers in the Philippines.
Floods in the Red River valley of Minnesota will prevent the raising of from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Electric power plants are to be erected on the Stanislaus river, Sonora county Cal the power to be carried to San Francisco.
Governor Odell of New York is said to have been offered a salary of \$100,000 per year to take charge of Harriman's interests in the East.

James Brown, a ball player fatally cut his sweetheart and then cut his own throat at Albuquerque, N. M., while insane from jealousy.
The government's suits against the railway merger are likely to be dropped as a result of concessions to be made by the Northern Securities Company.

The United States Supreme Court has sustained the contention that volunteer officers cannot be tried by courts martial composed of regular army officers.
George Eastman inventor of the kodak has completed a trust in photographic supplies involving \$400,000, and having complete control of the trade.

Arbitrators decision that America's claims against Salvador shall be settled by payment of \$500,000 has aroused much feeling and there is talk of reprisals.
Lostrango's Cynanoide Bergerac is said by Judge Kohlenstein of Chicago to have been written by S. F. Gross of that city. Mansfield is to pay royalties to Gross now instead of to the French man.

The Bow war is believed to be at an end. An English newspaper correspondent at Pretoria cables that he is to return home, which is taken as an intimation that peace has been arranged, but the censor will not allow the news to pass him.

NO LOSS OF TIME

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for years and would rather be out of coffee and sugar than it. I sold five bottles yesterday to three children that could go no farther and they are at work again this morning.—H. R. Phelps, Plymouth Okla. U. S. A. As will be seen by the above the three children were able to keep on with their work without losing a single day's time. You should keep a bottle of this Remedy in your home. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Borden South & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Clarence W. Ashford was admitted to practice in the United States court yesterday.

The coins taken from the harbor by the dredger have been placed on exhibition at the Pacific Hardware Co.'s store.

Hamilton Coleman of the Waide company gave a reading from Cyranus de Bergerac Monday before the students of Oahu College.

Governor Cooper, accompanied by Rose Davidson, assistant secretary of the Board of Education, made a visit to the Kaula and Kaahumanu schools.

A death mask of King Kalakaua has been placed on exhibition in the window of E. O. Hall & Son's store. It is the property of John DeGreaves, who received it from Alastair Hutchinson, the sculptor.

Ah On, a Chinese convict working in the Puna quarry, was quite badly hurt yesterday by falling rocks. One of his feet was mashed, and he was removed to the Queen's Hospital for treatment.

Little Mary Howell, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Howell, of Fort Dodge, Utah, was a passenger in the Sierra yesterday for San Francisco. At San Francisco the child will be met by Mrs. Howell (nee Widgfield).

The ordination of John D. Waldron will take place next Sunday evening at Central Union church. Rev. W. M. McDonald, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. Dr. Serrano Bishop and Rev. John P. Erdman will assist in the ordination services.

Bishop Willis will leave on the Ventura today for Tonga. According to information from that place, it seems that the arrival of the bishop is anxiously awaited. About \$1200 have already been subscribed for the church which will be greeted by Bishop Willis, followers.

The schooner Kaula was released from custody by Marshal Henry yesterday upon an order from Judge Estee. The owners of the vessel put up a bond of \$1500 for the safe keeping of the vessel and the order for release was made. The owners are Hong Quon and L. Apana.

Judge Robinson issued a citation yesterday to Henry Warren to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for not paying court costs and the attorney's fee of \$100 in the divorce libel instituted by his wife. The order was issued upon the application of George Davis.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Julia Dean has left the Neill company and has departed for the Rialto in New York.

The government band serenaded Bishop Willis yesterday at the home of Henry Smith.

The Fire Commissioners are sending their awards to Auditor Austin as soon as they are signed.

Misses Genevieve and Marion Downott and Miss Violet Makee were among the arrivals yesterday from the coast in the Ventura.

The dog catcher is at work again, and nearly 50 animals were gathered in yesterday whose owners had neglected to secure the required tags.

Acting Governor Cooper and Miss Rose Davidson visited Kaula and Kaahumanu schools Tuesday and highly commended the teachers in charge.

The Bishop of Panopolis officiated at high regular mass celebrated yesterday morning in the Catholic cathedral. Fathers Stephen and Mathias assisted.

Physical Director Young of the Y. M. C. A. is getting together a party of young men for a pedestrian tour on Hawaii. The party will leave for Hib on June 17th.

A letter from a sister of Gaston J. Bolase states that he is ill and in the hospital in San Francisco, but that he hopes to be able to return to Honolulu by the next steamer.

Prof. V. L. Kellogg of Stanford University is in the city for two weeks' stay. He is an instructor in entomology, and is on his way to Samoa to make a collection for his department.

A new 15-year license has been issued by Treasurer Wright to the Honolulu Brewery, to take the place of the one given a few weeks ago, about which there has been some question.

A compromise has been effected by Supt. Boyd with the Bishop Estate for their portion of the land required for the widening of the Waikiki road. About 17,000 square feet are taken.

Playbills announcing Harry Corson Clarke at the Columbia theater, San Francisco, have been sent here. Clarke visited Honolulu with the Frawleys and may intend to come again with his own company.

During the requiem high mass at the Catholic cathedral yesterday, said for those who perished during the volcanic eruption in Martinique, the flag of the French consulate was half-masted by Consul Vizzavona.

The heavy weight tennis championship is to be decided Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Beretania courts. The match is the result of a small wager, and both John S. Walker and Carl T. Holloway, the contestants, are in hard training for the event.

All arrangements for the rowing races at Pearl Harbor on the Fourth of July were completed at a meeting of the members of the association at which were present representatives of the three clubs. The races will be the Junior and Senior four oars as usual and there is talk of a pair oar race.

The Oahu Railway and Land Company will run a special train to Pearl City on Memorial Day for those desiring to go to the cemetery there for the purpose of decorating the graves of soldiers and relatives. The train will leave at 2:15 o'clock Friday afternoon and will remain at Pearl City for an hour or more.

William Madeira has received his commission as postmaster at Hilo, and will assume charge July 1st.

Dr. J. T. McDonald has taken the residence formerly occupied by Dr. C. B. Cooper adjoining their Alakea street offices.

Nina Flint has sued Harry Flint for separation, alleging cruelty. The plaintiff charges that her husband locked her out of the house at night on several occasions.

The six Japanese charged with assault and battery on Kailith, a caretaker of Kawaiaha cemetery, were fined \$25 and costs each by Judge Wilcox yesterday.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. B. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills
Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

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In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance \$400,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000

Total reinsurance 101,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance \$300,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 45,300,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Green Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free Post. Established upwards of 40 years. In bottles of 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The London and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, Regent Street.

HAMBURG-STEAMER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stores and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and are undersigned, general agents, authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000 00

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Chas. M. Cooke President

CABLES AND THEIR COST

Governments Are Not Making Success.

FROM what I have heard, both while in San Francisco and from the technical press, I do not think there is much to be expected from the possibility mentioned by Congressman Corlies, as to the presence of many cables in the Pacific Ocean. I did hear that there was a chance that there might be laid a cable in the Pacific Ocean, to join the German possessions. This, however, I believe is largely in the air.

There would be nothing more natural if the Germans believe that the possession under their flag in this ocean are worth holding, than they would want to have them joined by wire. There has been, however, not the greatest success attending the laying and operation of cables by governments. For instance, there never would have been a cable laid in the Pacific Ocean by the British Government, if the companies had been willing to undertake the project. But not one of the concerns would make any bids for the laying of that line, even though there was offered a bonus. I think the Eastern Extension Company perhaps made an error in the matter, but it was not until every company had refused that the government decided that it would put down the cable itself.

The state of affairs in the United States now is such that if there was passed a bill for a Government Pacific cable it would take years of preparing for the line. For instance the making of a cable is a matter for experts. There would be no way for the building up of a manufactory without weaning away from some of the established manufactory the experts who have in charge the making of the cable. This is shown in the care with which the great makers guard the secrets of their business. Unless a visitor is very well known indeed he is not permitted to see how the gutta percha, for the coating of the conductors, is treated.

Such a plant as is needed would mean an investment of millions, too, and it would seem that the Government would hardly feel justified in investing such sums, and certainly there is no private corporation in the states that could hope to earn the interest on such an investment when the United States would lay perhaps only one cable. The business is one which takes years of work in the laying of the technical grounds for the establishment and success comes only after many trials. There are now cables which were laid at high cost and which have never been of great use to the constructors.

"Since my coming here I have received not a word from the East in regard to the progress of our work, as the people there are waiting for my reports as to what I am doing here. Meanwhile I can only wait for developments. While in San Francisco I saw a paragraph which said that the Portuguese cables would be sold to a German corporation and there would be later an extension of the cables to the German Pacific Islands. This may have given rise to Mr. Corlies' remarks. I cannot see, either, why there should be any prohibition of the landing on American soil of any foreign cable, and am of opinion that there would be a majority of Congress which would oppose such action."

A recent number of the Journal of the American Asiatic Association has the following concerning the Pacific cable:

"The present condition of the Corlies bill is briefly this: The House is rather behind in its general work, and the important business of the session will occupy the time from now on pretty fully. There is every indication that the cable question will not come regularly before the House since, under existing conditions, it cannot be brought up without a special rule which probably cannot be had. Should, however, the situation change, and the Corlies bill pass the House, it would unquestionably be allowed to die in the Senate. If the bill does not pass this session the cable will presumably be completed to Honolulu before the opening of the next session, and in face of such a demonstration of the efficacy of private enterprise to carry out this great work there would be still less excuse than there is now for any interference by Congress."

A Cardinal's Compliments.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Cardinal Martini, in an interview with the Rome correspondent of the Tribune, said: "My sojourn in America will be one of the brightest recollections of my ecclesiastical career. I shall never forget the states where I was the object of such true courtesy, and where the people are so loyal, frank and true. I shall consider America my second country."

Baron Munchausen Wins.

BERLIN, May 22.—Baron Munchausen, a member of the family of the famous story teller has attained distinction in the German racing world by winning the Jubilee purse of 16,000 marks (\$40,000) at the Hoppegarten course, with Kolibri, a selling plate, ridden by "Nate" Hill, the American jockey. Kolibri finished a nose ahead of the two favorites in the contest, who can neck and neck.

The Young Men's Institute, Damien Council No. 52, has offered four gold medals to be contested for by pupils of the various Catholic educational institutions in the city. They will go to the convent and the other two to St. Louis.

GAVIN McNAB TO DINE THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

Notes About Persons More or Less Known in Honolulu—A Locomobile Bus Line Promised to the Islands.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Governor Dole is expected to arrive here tomorrow or the next day, and to sail for Honolulu on May 30. It is understood that a dinner is to be given Governor Dole at the Occidental Hotel some evening before he leaves, by Gavin McNab. McNab is a lawyer and the Democratic boss in San Francisco. He is a canny Scotchman who is intensely shrewd and he thinks a great deal of Dole. McNab makes his home at the Occidental and has there met the Governor a number of times.

George Carter has been at the Occidental for three days past, but has escaped the reporters entirely. I have not seen even a mention of his presence. Carter returns on this steamer, as does L. A. Thurston.

Horace Craft is also at the Occidental. He came up from Honolulu a fortnight ago with Dr. St. D. G. Walters and accompanied him to Callahan, in Siskiyou county, California, about 400 miles from here. Callahan is merely a ranch station but is in a district celebrated for game and fish. Dr. Walters and Craft went there with an arsenal but two squirrels were the total bag during the ten days Craft stayed. The weather was very cold, he says, and the snow too deep for pleasure. Dr. Walters is visiting George A. Warder, whose wife was a classmate of Mrs. Walters. The doctor is in good health and spirits and intends to lead an active out-of-door life during his stay at Callahan. He will remain there five weeks and then go back to Honolulu.

Horace Craft leaves here Saturday for his parents' home in Waukegan, O. He will visit relatives in Dayton also and in Cincinnati. Craft expects to be absent from Honolulu two months altogether.

John Campbell is still at the Occidental. He takes much interest in horse racing.

E. Tribou, formerly of Fresno, and now of this city, is considering an offer to go to Honolulu "in the employ of a millionaire planter who is projecting a railroad there," says the Fresno Republican. All Hawaiians are millionaire planters to the newspapers of the mainland, but the fact that an admirable railroad runs from Honolulu to Kahuku is evidently not known in Fresno.

Mrs. J. M. Murphy of San Jose, who is visiting her daughter in Honolulu, was a member of the ill-fated Donner party which came to California before 1849, and whose terrible sufferings from hunger caused members of it to eat human flesh, according to some historians. Mrs. Murphy talks interestingly of the journey across the plains.

Miss Desha of Honolulu lectured before the Ethel Society in Oakland a few days ago.

The Elks gave a benefit performance at the Grand Opera House here a night or so ago and made \$2000 for San Francisco Lodge. The newspapers mention the generosity of a Honolulu in connection with the show. The Chronicle says:

"The big theater was crowded to its doors and many were turned away at the box office. The boxes and many of the best seats had been sold at auction; the former, making \$540 and some of the latter being purchased at \$50. The new bought by Mrs. William Emerson, wife of the late actor, at that figure. Five of the boxes went to T. B. Wheeler from Honolulu. These were elaborately decorated with green and silver, and bore in incandescent lights the inscription 'Honolulu, 618.' The upper box on either side was surmounted by an immense head and shoulders tipped with lights."

The Examiner says: "Mr. Bishop, an Elk of Honolulu, who had paid \$540 for five proscenium boxes, had them beautifully decorated with smilax, ferns, and set peas, imbedded in which was the name of his lodge, 'Honolulu, 618.' In incandescent lights. Above was an elk's head with a light on the tip of each prong."

There is a strange difference between the names Bishop and Wheeler, but the Elks in Honolulu will know who the brother was who upheld their fame.

The gushing society writer in the Bulletin says: "Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Miss Ivers, Miss Wilson, leave for Honolulu about the middle of next week. I can but think of the glorious times these two young girls on this party will have. It will be almost like something you read about in a fairy tale—with its numerous delights, with the stately Irwin place as the starting point. Mrs. Irwin delights in young people, and before her great sorrow came upon her there was no one who did more for their pleasure than she."

The Call says: "Great preparations are being made in the islands for the wedding of Mary Rice and Walter Scott, which will take place on the 25th of June. The groom-elect left this city a couple of weeks ago. His sister, Miss Ella Scott, leaves on Thursday with Miss Georgia Spieker. Miss Spieker is to be a bridesmaid—and a charming one she will be—and will wear a fairy-fairy-Lillian gown of pink dotted-eyefull over silk. Miss Anne Rice, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. After the festivities Mr. Scott will bring his wife to San Francisco, where they will reside. We will be interested to see the future Mrs. Scott, for we haven't had a glimpse of her yet. Miss Rice was born in the islands and has always lived there."

Mr. Halstead of Honolulu goes East to arrange for the shipment of a number of locomobiles to the islands. In this connection the New York Commercial says: "Among the guests of the Mobile Co. of America on its regular automobile stage run from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson today was Charles James, who is here from the Hawaiian Islands, where he intends to establish a bus line of mobiles. Several different styles of automobiles are already in use in Honolulu."

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

HAWAII'S TWO VOLCANOES STILL REMAIN DORMANT

Sensational Report of Master of Schooner Eclipse Not Confirmed by Purser of the Steamer Waialeale.

PURSER Deverill of the steamer Waialeale, which arrived from Hawaii yesterday afternoon, stated that when the vessel left Punaluu on Wednesday there were no signs of an eruption at Kilauea or Mokuawewe. He took the trouble to telephone Manager Waldron of the Volcano House just prior to the steamer's leaving, and was told that there were no evidences of any outbreak.

Early yesterday morning the gasoline schooner Eolipsee arrived from Kona ports, and Captain Townsend brought the startling news that Mokuawewe, Mauna Loa's summit crater, was in a state of eruption.

Captain Townsend stated to a reporter yesterday that on Saturday night about 8:30 o'clock he saw a well defined column of fire in the heavens. On Friday night while lying at Kihel he saw a reflection to the southeast. At Hookena the natives told him that Mokuawewe had broken forth on Friday night.

He stated further that he was absolutely certain that what he saw was the volcano in eruption, the spectacle being precisely similar to that which attended the last outbreak of Kilauea. The steamer Kauai is due from the Kau coast of Hawaii this morning, and will undoubtedly bring definite news.

LAUNCH SUCCESS HAS TRIAL TRIP

The second largest steam launch in local waters was given a very successful trial trip yesterday afternoon. The little vessel, which has been christened the "Success," was built by C. D. Walker for Lee Gilbert, the prime mover in a fishery enterprise at Barber's Point.

She is 36 feet long, 6 feet 8 inches broad and 2 feet 6 inches deep amidships. Furnished with an American Union gasoline engine, the Success is capable of knocking out better than 10 knots an hour.

Yesterday's trip started in the harbor, and those aboard the launch were treated to a run to Waikiki and back. Notwithstanding the somewhat choppy sea, the tiny craft behaved splendidly. On the return trip a note was made of the time off Sana Soteli and arriving off the harbor, it was found that the distance of about four miles had consumed just 25 minutes. At this, the Success was not being shoved along to her limit.

The new launch will be used to transport fish from Barber's Point to the

fishmarket, and she has been fitted up with this end in view. At the market a stall has been obtained by the hull who are backing the enterprise, and this stall will handle the product of the new fishery. Heretofore the trouble has been to get fish to town from the country in good condition, and the building of the fast launch seems to have solved the problem.

Mr. Gilbert has been fishing extensively at Waialeale for some time past, having in his service a dozen Japanese fishermen and two whaleboats. Up to the present time the entire catch has been consumed by plantations in the neighborhood, and no attempt has been made to ship to Honolulu.

"Yes, I think the enterprise will be a success," said Mr. Gilbert to a reporter yesterday. "As a rule there are plenty of fish where we operate. Sometimes, however, and without any apparent reason, the fish desert the waters of Barber's Point for a season; but having in his service a dozen Japanese fishermen and two whaleboats, up to the present time the entire catch has been consumed by plantations in the neighborhood, and no attempt has been made to ship to Honolulu."

The Success will be keyed up and the finishing touches put on her this week, and next week she will go to Barber's Point, returning as soon as fishermen's luck will it, with a cargo of fresh, silver-sided beauties for the Honolulu market.

GOSSIP OF THE GARDEN ISLAND

Doings About the Most Thriving Towns of the Northern Spot.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian of Hanalei entertained many friends at their home on the occasion of their grandchild's baptism on last Sunday. The baby was named Henry Christian Wedemeyer.

Mr. W. H. Scott of the firm of Miller, Sloss & Scott of San Francisco spent a few days with the Rices at Lihue. He will make a business tour of the islands and will return here in June, when his wedding with Miss Mary Rice will take place on the 25th of that month.

Mr. M. F. Prosser, the popular attorney of Lihue, returned from the Coast, accompanied by his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Prosser were 'at home' after May 15th and many called to wish the new couple much happiness.

Mr. S. Ozaki, a prominent Japanese merchant of Honolulu, made a business trip around the island.

Dr. Hutchinson has been somewhat under the weather for the past two weeks. We are glad to hear of his improvement.

Two strangers from the steamer Nihau came up to the Lihue store the other day, where they met a gentleman and asked him, "How far is the town from here?" They were told that they were right at the heart of that prosperous town, whereupon they departed, looking rather disgusted.

Miss Hattie Diemer will shortly leave on a pleasure trip to Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Prescott of Lihue are at Elele. Mrs. Prescott is the guest of Mrs. C. M. Miller, while Mr. Prescott is attending to his business interests on that side of the island.

Mr. Bergen has gone to Honolulu. It is understood that his resignation as Deputy Sheriff of Hanalei has been accepted. He was an efficient officer for the locality, as he is a good student of the Japanese language.

The engagement of the popular gentleman at the Fair View Hotel has been broken.

Mr. J. D. Willard has been busy representing the Government in the delinquent tax cases.

There have been heavy storms at Hanalei of late. In one day during last week it rained ten inches and the resultant strong flood carried away the ferry at Kailiwal, on which were several passengers, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Mr. Fisher of the Lihue plantation is assuming his work. His arrival here was reported in our last number, before he reached here; but the editor does not find any reason to be questioned about his promptness. All leading papers report speeches before they are uttered.

The "ping-pong" craze has reached Lihue.

The engagement of Mr. W. H. Baldwin, manager of Makaweli plantation, to Miss Prime of Denver has been announced.

Mr. Arthur Rice, a popular young man of Lihue, made a business trip to Honolulu.

Mr. Hofgaard of Waimea has been quite ill for the last couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Omsted of Waimea are comfortably settled in their new home. The singing exercises at the Lihue church on May 11, in which all native Sunday schools of the island took part, were greatly enjoyed by a large audience.

Strong advice to Japanese not to proceed to Death Valley in California if they care for their lives is given in the Japanese column.

There is probability of another engagement shortly to be announced in Lihue.

Mrs. Anderson of Keala has been to Lihue during last week.

Mr. Conway of T. H. Davies & Co. is staying at Fair View Hotel.

There was a large gathering at the Catholic church at Kapala on Pentecost day. A new band stand had been erected for the occasion.

SENSATION IN MADRID.

A Purported Attempt to Kill the Young King of Spain.

MADRID, May 17.—What at first appeared to be an attempt to assassinate King Alfonso XIII was made today. The splendid ceremonies with the attending of his majority by King Alfonso were attended by an incident which created considerable excitement among those who witnessed it, and in the Chamber of Deputies, where the story was first told, it created a profound sensation.

It appears that just as the royal coach emerged from the Plaza de Armas into the square in front of the palace, amid the sound of cannon, a young man among the sightseers behind the cordon suddenly pushed through the ranks of soldiers and police and rushed toward the door of the coach. He held his hat in one hand, and with the other, which was outstretched, was a paper.

Before he reached the door one of the grooms who was walking beside the coach and other state lackeys and equerries hurried to the scene and quickly overpowered him, though not before the disturber had received a severe mauling.

"Assassin!" "Assassin!" "Kill him!" were the cries that went up from thousands of throats.

The excitement of the volatile Spanish crowd when it witnessed what appeared to be an attack on the life of their young monarch was intense. The foremost men rushed toward the coach and were held in check with the greatest difficulty by the troops which lined the route of the royal procession.

The man's life was threatened at every step as he was led away by a crowd of soldiers and taken to prison.

But it was over in a moment, and before anyone thoroughly appreciated what had happened the man had been dragged away and all signs of a disturbance had vanished.

The Young Hawaiian Loan and Savings Co. filed articles of incorporation yesterday with a capital stock of \$5000. The company has the privilege of extending its capital stock to \$500,000. The officers and shareholders are: George H. Huddy, president, 5 shares; Henry C. Hapal, treasurer, 10 shares; Isaac H. Sherwood, secretary, 5 shares; E. V. Richardson, 10 shares; Thos. P. Cummins, 10 shares; M. T. Lyons, 10 shares.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR

Association Has Its Annual Meeting.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Bar Association of Honolulu yesterday came to the conclusion that the honorable profession of law must be safeguarded and hedged about with the protection which a board of examiners will afford it, and measures will be taken by the new president, Hon. W. O. Smith, and four other members of the Bar Association, to frame an act to be presented to the coming Legislature to prevent every Tom, Dick and Harry from being given the privilege of hanging out a shingle as attorney-at-law. George A. Davis, in an impassioned plea for the dignity and honor of the legal profession, advocated that an act framed by the Bar Association, be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, which would effectually prevent such wholesale license being given to incompetents to practice the profession of law, and the bar, without a dissenting voice, accepted the suggestion of Mr. Davis. The law will be framed accordingly.

Yesterday's meeting of the Bar Association was the annual session at which reports of various officers for the year were presented, arrangements made for the annual banquet, and an election of officers for the ensuing year held. The meeting was held over the offices of Castle & Cooke at 1 o'clock, eighteen members being present. As the president and vice president were absent, W. O. Smith was called to the chair upon motion of George Davis, with Dan Case as secretary. The first business considered was that concerning the funeral of the late James K. Kaui, formerly a member of the bar. A letter written by John Emmelhuth for the Home Rule party was read, in which it was suggested that the bar contribute \$100 toward the funeral expenses. The reply to the request made by the executive committee was read in which the committee stated it had no authority to vote funds for such a purpose. The report stated further that a floral piece had been sent.

The following communication was also read:

"Honolulu, May 23, 1902.

"I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Bar Association. Very respectfully A. S. HUMPHREYS."

During the short silence which followed the reading of the letter, the presiding officer awaited a motion, which finally came from Attorney Thompson, who moved that the resignation be accepted. The resignation was unanimously accepted.

The report of Treasurer Hemenway was anything but encouraging, and reflected seriously upon a large number of members of the bar who have failed to pay their dues since they joined. In fact several of the members have paid nothing at all, although the dues are only \$2.50 per annum. Mr. Hemenway stated he would make an active canvass among them and take in all the fees possible. He received from former Treasurer Ka-ne \$125.25, and there was now a cash balance of \$286.45. There were bills outstanding amounting to \$510. The dues uncollected added to balance would just about pay up the association's indebtedness.

Lorrin Andrews, for the committee on the annual banquet, reported that the committee disagreed as to the banquet, but agreed that a smoker would not be amiss. George Davis immediately protested against the Bar Association lowering its dignity to a smoker instead of giving a banquet. He did not want to appear officious, but he thought as a member of an honorable profession that it was a shame that professional men would submit to the Bar Association giving a smoker. There should be a banquet where there could be a fair exchange of wit and sarcasm, if need be. There need be no harmonious gathering around the festive board, but a harmonious assemblage of men all of one mind, to dignify the profession of law. Those who attended the banquet should do so with their kindlier impulses uppermost.

W. O. Smith echoed Mr. Davis' remarks and thought a banquet the proper course, a banquet to which the Judges of the Territorial and Supreme Courts would be bidden.

A. A. Wilder, one of the committee on the banquet, stated he represented a minority on the committee and was opposed to a banquet or smoker, or any other form of entertainment. The first banquet was sufficient for him. Mr. Smith replied by saying that while discord was prominent at the banquet referred to, it was reasonable to believe that the coming banquet would be free from such, and would probably tend to the establishment of harmony between the bench and bar. Andrews favored Davis' suggestion.

Upon motion of George Davis, amended by Phil Weaver, the bar voted to hold a banquet on June 27.

Mr. Weaver presented a motion, which passed, that the Bar Association take steps to investigate the present procedure relating to the forms of law and equity cases in the Territorial courts, the motion empowering the appointment of a committee of three.

Chairman Smith stated that he hoped some day to have the opportunity of appointing a committee to investigate the Torrens land system.

George Davis moved that a committee be appointed consisting of the president and five members, to prepare an act relating to the admission of attorneys to the bar of the Territory, and especially to provide in said act for a board of examiners, upon whose approval only such persons may be admitted as members of the bar.

Lorrin Andrews arose and said: "I move to extend it even more, as there are dozens of lawyers with shingles out who know no more law."

"That's enough," interposed Mr. Da-

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of Agnes Nune Kaiua, late of Waialuku, Maui, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Agnes Nune Kaiua to present the same to him at his office in the Judge's building, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Dated May 12th, 1902.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator of the Estate of Agnes Nune Kaiua, Deceased. 2384

LOST

CERTIFICATE NO. 21. FOR 14 shares of stock of Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Co. Ltd., issued February 21, 1899, in the name of A. W. Eames, has been lost. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and all persons are warned against purchasing same.
A. W. EAMES.
2386—May 23-30, June 6

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Caroline Aniu Ah. Buck and Ah. Buck, her husband, to Patrick Gleason, dated May 24th, 1899, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 196, pp. 23-4, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage is intended to foreclose said mortgage, in accordance with the terms thereof, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 30th day of June, A.D. 1902, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage, as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of J. A. Magoon, T. I. Dillon or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon block, corner Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

PATRICK GLEASON, Mortgagee.

PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

First.—All the land situate in Kailua, Koolapoko, Island of Oahu, described in Royal Patent 2296 Kuleana 2795, containing an area of 3 acres 3 38-100 square chains.
Second.—All the land situate in said Kailua, described in Royal Patent 1362, Kuleana 2792, containing an area of 3.55 acres.
2385—May 30—June 6-13.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 29, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
N. S. Bach's Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	50,000	100	.....	.....
L. S. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	.....
STOCKS				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	24	27 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,372,740	100	.....	.....
Hon. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	92	94
Honolulu	7,000,000	100	10	12 1/2
Honokaa	2,400,000	20	10	.....
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	15 1/2
Kahuku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kailua Plant. Co., Ltd.	500,000	50	10	11
Kapahulu	100,000	100	.....	100
Koloa	800,000	100	.....	140
McKee's Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	20	24	26
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Oakia	500,000	50	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	512,000	20	25	26 1/2
Oahu Field Up.	2,000,000	20	10	10 1/2
Owahu	150,000	100	.....	11 1/2
Waianae Sugar Plant. Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	.....	21 1/2
Pacific	1,000,000	100	.....	15 1/2
Pineapple	750,000	100	.....	17 1/2
Pioneer	750,000	100	.....	17 1/2
Waianae Agr. Co.	2,740,000	100	.....	.....
Waialae	4,600,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae	700,000	100	.....	145
Waialeale	250,000	100	.....	.....
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	.....
STRAIGHT CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	100
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	85	85

NEW LAND REGISTRY

Young Men Favor the Torrens Plan.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

AFTER listening to an able discussion of the matter of land titles here and elsewhere and suggestions as to what may be attained by the adoption of modern plans for registration and the insurance of titles, the Young Men's Research Club, at its meeting at the residence of F. J. Lowrey last evening, decided to have the various systems investigated with the object of presenting to the next Legislature arguments for the carrying out of reforms here.

That there may be no time lost and that there may be at the service of the Legislators all the evidence that is necessary for the enactment of comprehensive legislation, a committee of five was appointed which will enter into the collection of the various laws upon the subject, digest them and select such paragraphs as fit the case of this Territory, so that when the time comes there may be re-presented at once a bill which will remedy the present disturbed condition of affairs, in so far as they affect the registration of titles.

The meeting of the club was one of the best in point of numbers, and as well in the men present, that has been held recently. There were men of every branch of business and of each profession present, and the interest shown in the laws proposed and the exhibit of the confusion which now exists, was complete. No one perhaps, except the lawyer who has had to do with such matters, had any idea that there was in this Territory such state of affairs, and one which may lead to serious financial losses at any time. There are lawyers who have had the matter in mind for some time, some of them in fact being here looking for the avalanche of litigation which is expected to follow the coming of the next generation.

Mr. Weaver began his excellent discussion with a reference to the local system. He said the plan here was to make the title pass with the delivery of the deed and the registration simply an evidence of title. Yet, he said, every one was expected to know all that was in the 220 volumes of records in the Registrar's office, even though it took five years and cost \$10,000 for the Hawaiian Abstract and Title Company to make an index of the books by lots as well as names.

He cited a case where a woman sold a kuleana acquired from her father upon his death without probate proceedings. She sold this land under a different name, and the last purchaser lost all. He called attention to the laxity in this community, where often a deed is signed by a man and his wife, yet when inquiry is made the fact is developed that there never was a marriage. From this he went on and cited some of the questions which may arise here. Among these were that a Hawaiian man may take property under one name and convey by adding a surname; a Hawaiian woman most frequently signs her maiden name to deeds, but takes land in the name of the husband; both spell the names differently, or add new parts to the original names.

In the case of Chinese the man often has three names, one before marriage, one after marriage, and finally one for business. Frequently in addition there is a nickname, most frequently used. Added to these conditions are the Japanese names and those of Portuguese, which frequently creep in, and the confusion is complete; yet the names of grantors are the only guides.

As to the cost it is estimated, he said, that under a new system the cost of the examination would be not more than one-tenth of what is now charged. He said that in Massachusetts the average cost of an examination for 20 years back was \$100.

The fact that owners of stocks and bonds may sell with ease and as readily make loans brought the mind of a young Englishman in Australia to the question of registration of titles. He sought to simplify the system, and worked with such effect, basing his efforts upon the maritime laws, that in 1858 the first law was passed embodying his plans. Since that success of Sir Robert R. Torrens, the growth of the use of the system has been remarkable, and now it is in use in most English speaking countries and many others. In America there are many States which have modifications of the system, and more are now studying the plans for a comprehensive reform. Some of these laws have been passed through the State courts and even passed upon as sound by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Weaver continued.

"But you ask, what are the purposes of this reform? Simply to quiet titles to land and insure against loss, and to simplify the dealing in lands so as to make it cheaper and quicker to realize on land as a security or saleable property."

"How is this done? By having on file in the office of the registrar of deeds a single sheet of paper, of which the owner has a certified copy, containing the owner's name, a description of the land sufficiently accurate to identify it, and a list of incumbrances in the order of priority. This paper is called 'Certificate of Title.' It is a certificate of title from the government, as conclusive in all respects as a grant, and is more valuable, because there is an insurance fund which insures the return of the purchase price in case of loss to the holder of the certificate by reason of fraud or forgery. The owner holds his title from the government. In short, the system is that used every day by corporations in the sale of their certificates of stock, with the addition of an insurance fund to guard against loss by fraud."

Mr. Weaver had a sample certificate and answered many questions. He also cited many legal opinions as to the system. Deputy Register C. H. Merriam spoke

UNITED STATES MAKES CUBA AN OBJECT LESSON BEFORE THE WORLD

PALMA (Fla.), May 15.—The newspaper's delegation to the inauguration of President-elect Palma of Cuba reached Port Tampa at 10:30 o'clock tonight and at once boarded a steamer for Havana. The journey of the delegation through Florida was a continuous ovation for the four statesmen who will represent the Hearst newspapers at the birth of the new Cuban republic. An enthusiastic party of Cubans boarded the train at Jacksonville and shook hands with Senators Jones and Money, Representative de Armond and former Senator Thurston. There is considerable comment over the fact that it has been left to the newspapers to send a representation of United States officials from Washington to participate in what former Senator Thurston today declared was one of the most important events in human history.

"I am impressed," said Mr. Thurston, "with the change which has taken place since I, among others, visited Cuba four years ago for the Hearst papers. Then we went to witness the humiliation of a race of people who were suffering from the oppression of an hereditary monarch. Now we are journeying to the same island to witness the accession of the same people to the rights of free and popular government."

"I think it is a unique example that the United States is setting before the world."

PALMA ANNOUNCES CABINET OFFICERS.

HAVANA, May 15.—President-elect Palma has announced his Cabinet selections as follows:
Secretary of State—Carlos Zaldo.
Collector of Customs—Ruis Rivera.
Chief of Postal and Telegraph Service—Fernando Figueredo.

The appointment of Senor Zaldo is especially significant as it indicates that the President intends to have his own way, in spite of the horde of politicians who have beset him from morning to night. His efforts to hold out against their importunities have been almost heroic. They have been trying to force upon him a Cabinet to their liking rather than to his own, and the atmosphere of office-seeking in which he has been forced to live has almost worn him out.

There was vehement opposition to Senor Zaldo. He had not been a soldier nor had he taken any part in Cuban politics. He is a merchant, the head of the firm of Zaldo & Co., and a conservative man of great strength, hence the politicians do not want him.

The appointment of Rivera is highly popular with the people to whom he is a hero, but not with the politicians. His services and wounds in the ten years' war; his splendid campaign in Pinar del Rio in 1896 and 1897; his capture, desperately wounded, by the Spaniards in the latter year, his sentence to death, his splendid rejection of Blanco's offer to pardon him if he would promise not to bear arms against Spain again, and his long incarceration in Cabanas prison and the fort at Barcelona have left a halo of patriotism about his white head.

Rivera is a Porto Rican, about sixty years of age, and President of Veteranos.

Senor Figueredo, the Postmaster General, is now Assistant Secretary of State in General Wood's Cabinet.

The President-elect sent word to General Wood today that the members of Congress would certainly have their scrutiny of the election today. This assurance relieves the apprehension over the long delay.

Fears are expressed that the ordeal through which Senor Palma has passed will prove too much for him and that he may break down.



Tomas Estrada Palma, First President of Cuba.

CHANCES FOR FEDERAL POSITIONS

Civil Service Examinations Will
Be Held Here on
June 7.

A. B. Ingalls, secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission, announces that on June 7, 1902, an examination will be held for the position of examiner of merchandise in the customs service at Honolulu, Hawaii.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, which will be weighted as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
1-Arithmetic, first grade	17.5
2-Pennmanship	7.5
3-Letter writing, first grade	12.5
4-Arithmetic (conversion of currency)	12.5
5-Practical tests	50.0
Total	100

The age limit is placed at 20 years or over. From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to the position of examiner of merchandise in the customs service at Honolulu, Hawaii, at a salary of \$1500 per annum, and to other similar vacancies as they may occur.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitors will be rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers. Letter eligible will be certified in accordance with the civil service law and rules.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the secretary of the local board of examiners at the customs house at Honolulu, Hawaii, for application form 101, which should be properly executed and filed with the secretary prior to the hour of closing business on June 6th, 1902.

Hawaii's Railroads.

With the settlement of the question of the Hilo Railroad terminus the work of completing the beach division of that road should progress rapidly. It augurs well that the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company is willing to have an amicable settlement rather than delay the inevitable result by going into court. The Hilo Railroad Company is on the ground and has spent many thousands of dollars giving the public a service that can be depended upon. Aside from assurances that its road would be built—something the other company has not done a great deal to win the confidence of the people. There is a good thing ready for them directly the road is built even as far as Laupahoehoe and the first step toward construction will be met with the hearty approval of the public and the company may feel assured that it will receive the hearty approval of the public, which has yearned for years for quick transportation to the north.—Hilo Herald

Emperor William will send a bronze statue of Frederick the Great for erection in Washington, as a mark of appreciation for the honors paid to Prince Henry on his recent visit to America.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF TONGA

NUKUALOFA, April 25.—By far the most important event that has happened in Tonga during the month has been the death of the Queen of Tonga, who died at 1:20 a.m. this day. Her Majesty had been ailing more or less for the last two years, and during the last two months her illness increased so much that her decease was not altogether unexpected. Preparations for it had been in progress for a last few days. The site for the vault was marked out yesterday morning, and work commenced. Dozens of drays and scores of men were soon employed and busy in collecting stones, sand, cement and bricks the whole of the day, conveying them to the Malac Kula—better known to Europeans as the Prince's Park, in which is situated the Falekoka of the late King George Tubou I., and very near to which the remains of Lavinia will be interred. The vault will take some little time to build, and the meal-fakaeli, or Royal funeral, will not take place until Monday next, by which time it is hoped that many of the chiefs and people will have arrived from Vavau and Haabai.

The Queen was married not quite three years since—June 1, 1899—and was 24 years of age on February 9 last. Lavinia leaves a little daughter—the Princess Shalok—who was 2 years of age last month. The cause of death was consumption of the bowels.

Up to the present time this has been a most unfortunate year for Tonga. The death rate has been abnormal; commoners, chiefs and nobles have followed in rapid succession, and now the Queen is taken. She has not long survived the Princess Ofa, who has been dead but a few months.

Telegraph Notes.

The Republicans in the Senate will attempt to defeat the Cuban tariff concession by tacking on other reciprocity treaties as amendments.

Negotiations with Colombia, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, for the acquisition of canal rights, have been completed by Secretary Hay.

The daughter of Alexander Dowie, the divine healer, died in Chicago while he prayed. Death was due to severe burns accidentally received.

Dr. Curry, United States special envoy to attend the coronations, has arrived in Madrid, Spain, and was cordially received by King Alfonso.

President Palma was given a warm welcome upon his arrival to assume his duties at Havana. He has appointed a cabinet from all Cuban political parties.

Dr. Wilfred Fralick of New York, who claims to have discovered a germicide cure for consumption, is conducting experiments in Arizona, and is meeting with success.

It is reported that Bishop Charles McDonnell of Brooklyn will be appointed to succeed the late Archbishop Corrigan.

WASHINGTON WATCHING

(Continued from Page 1.)

the Territorial committee in the house, they were surprised to know that it really removed three Home Rulers, two Republicans and two Independents—Messrs. Russell and Kanuha—and more than one member of the committee expressed his regrets that he did not thoroughly understand the matter; that the majority of the committee were Republicans, and they certainly would not intentionally take any action which would injure the interests of the Republican party in Hawaii. And, of course, the Republicans here cannot blame Congress if they allow matters to go by default.

"Among the things that impressed me is this, that Congress is no place for any private bills. It does not like to assume the responsibility of settling questions involving matters away out here, and much prefers that we settle them ourselves."

"From the dissensions of the past, they seem to think that perhaps after all the natives are not fit for self-government. And one thing is certain, that Hawaii can expect to accomplish nothing unless all factions pull together for our own advantage first, and leave the petty differences on local affairs for discussion here only; in other words, we must present a solid front to secure favorable legislation, and can well afford to follow the example of a people of a city like Chicago, that when any matter comes up that affects the interests of the city, all party lines are buried and everyone does his best to win out for Chicago, in either the State Legislature or in the National Congress."

"So that no matter what the outcome of the election this fall may be, all parties in Hawaii should agree that no measure would be brought before Congress except those on which all were united. In this way we would make a very favorable impression, while now they seem to think that we are so divided here that they can do nothing for us."

"I am very glad to get back to Honolulu. It seems to me the place never looked prettier."

Reciprocity Beaten.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The program of the beet sugar Senators was definitely and decisively stated by Senator Quarles of Wisconsin this afternoon in the following language:

"When the Senate passes the Philippine civil government bill, which it will do about the first of June, it will take up the Isthmian canal bills, pass one of them and then adjourn."

"Will not a Cuban reciprocity bill be passed?"

"No; there will be no Cuban reciprocity legislation."

"Then there will be an extra session of Congress?" was suggested.

"That threat by the President is not taken seriously," said Senator Quarles.

Tilikum Wrecked.

AUCKLAND, May 16.—The Canadian canoe yacht Tilikum, which is voyaging around the world, met with a serious accident the other week, while being removed from the Melbourne exhibition building, where it had been on view during the Eight Hours Festival. The boat was being hoisted on a jolly to go back to its old quarters with a new block and tackle, supposed to be capable of lifting three tons, when the iron hook snapped and the boat fell four feet. The Tilikum sustained such damage that it is doubtful if Captain Voss will be able to continue his voyage. It is undoubtedly hard upon the venturesome Captain Voss that, after braving the perils of the deep for upwards of 10,000 miles, his boat should be wrecked on land.

Gov Dole's Movements.

On May 16 Governor Dole visited Redlands, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Spoon, Mrs. Spoon being formerly Miss Dole, a teacher of music in Oahu College. With the Governor were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Dole of Riverside, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard of Redlands, Mrs. Curtiss and Mr. Armstrong. Before lunch the party were driven through the Smiley Park of Redlands.

WHY STAY PALE?

A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion does a few things well. One of them is to give rich red blood to pale girls. There is a reason for it.

But perhaps you are more interested in results than in reasons.

The result of steady daily doses of Scott's Emulsion is an increase not only in the red color of the blood and in the appetite but in the good looks and bright manners which are the real charm of good health.

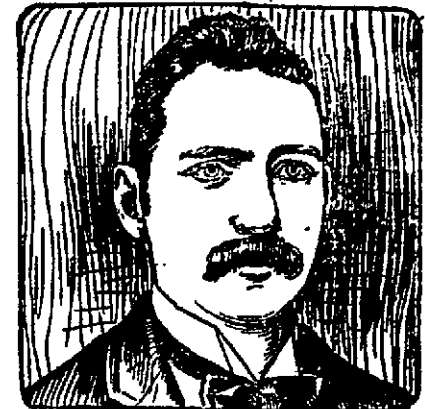
Scott's Emulsion is blood

food.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

Be Strong

Why not be strong? Why not have a good appetite and a good digestion? Why not feel well and hearty all the time? You can just as well have it your own way as not, for there is strength, vitality, power, and good health in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Always keep it on hand.



Here are the words and the photograph of Mr. B. H. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania: "I often find myself weak, without appetite, and my whole system all run down. My blood gets impure and I have boils and eruptions. Then I always use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it makes my blood pure and rich, gives me strength and vitality, and braces me up wonderfully."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep Ayer's Pills on hand and quickly root out any tendency to constipation. It's an easy way to prevent sickness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40.

These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,

23-27 King Street, Honolulu.

Our Soda Water

GINGER ALE, CREAM SODA, KOMEL, ROOT BEER, Etc.,

Is sweetened by the use of pure cane sugar. We use no cheap substitutes. ONE REASON WHY our beverages are the best and the most popular.

Prompt delivery anywhere and everywhere in the city and Waluku.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

The Philippine debate in the House is bringing forth some warm attacks on the soldiers for cruelties to the Filipinos.

BIG WAGES PROMISED

Japanese Laborers Sought for Coast.

A Japanese employment agent from California has been making the rounds of Iwilei and other districts of Honolulu populated with Japanese, offering the men opportunities to work in fruit picking and drying sections of Southern California, holding out the bait of wages at the rate of \$1.75 to \$2 a day. The agent talks glowingly on the opportunities offered in California for Japanese laborers and numbers of them are understood to have been led to believe the reports, and to have expressed a desire to sail for the coast as soon as possible. Prominent Japanese, however, have counteracted the agent's work by telling the coolies that the offer of such wages is only a ruse to get them to San Francisco, where they will be at the mercy of the employment agencies, as no such wages can be obtained by Japanese laborers in the fruit sections.

The Japanese community is aroused over the departure of large numbers of their countrymen for the coast recently, the result being that Consul Mikki Saito has personally endeavored to prevent his people from leaving Honolulu for such a purpose. The Hawaii Shinpo, the Japanese daily paper, printed both in the vernacular and in English, contains the following statement:

"The fever of excitement and eagerness with which the Japanese laborers here attempt to migrate to the mainland in pursuit of better fortune is something akin to that of gold diggers after the rumor of discovery of a wonderful placer. It is said, within the past two months, some 500 Japanese laborers crossed the ocean from here to the mainland, and almost an equal number of them are waiting for their chances in different Japanese hotels, among their friends in the city."

The Shinpo contains also the following:

"Shin Nippon, in last Tuesday's issue, reported that the agents of various steamship companies in this city, headed by H. Hackfeld & Co., positively declined to sell passage tickets for the coast to the Japanese laborers. When pressed for the reason for this extraordinary action, Shin Nippon went on to say, the head man in the steamship agency of H. H. Co. advanced a most ridiculous plea, that the agents had been ordered from the Japanese consul not to sell any tickets for the coast to the Japanese laborers, unless they were provided with the passport certificate signed and issued by the consul."

"Since the publication of the above report, the feeling of indignation and absurdity was felt among the better class of the Japanese residents, while that of surprise, anger and disappointment took hold of the more ignorant class, and as a result it is reported that many of them have returned to their old places, which they had left only recently with avowed intention of seeking better fortune in the States."

"Mr. Saito, the consul, when interviewed yesterday by our reporter on the subject, most emphatically disclaimed that he had ever given such an order." He called it an infamous misstatement on the part of the consul, since he had no such authority. All he knew about the affair was that there had lately been several laborers applying for his 'passports' for traveling to the mainland, which he, of course, refused to issue, knowing there was no necessity for such documents for them to travel from here to the coast. In the course of further conversation Mr. Saito expressed his great regret at the fact that many of the immigrants leaving the place where they were welcomed, to invade places where most likely they would sooner or later meet some difficulty, coming in contact with the white laborers."

"The statement elicited from Mr. Klebahn, the head of the steamship agency department of H. H. Co., by our reporter, is an entirely different statement from the published version of our contemporary. Mr. Klebahn declares that he is at any time ready to issue tickets on demand to anybody as long as there is accommodation for them. As to the probable origin of misinformation, he volunteered the following statement:

"For a statistical record or for some other official purpose, the Japanese consulate requested the agent sometime ago to furnish him with the list of Japanese people leaving here for California, stating their names, their object, etc., as usually such list should contain. Out of courtesy to the consul, the agent complied with the request, but lately, owing to the great number of them traveling by every steamer, it became a hard job for him to keep track of their occupation, etc., for the report. So he hit upon a smart plan by which he could escape this heavy obligation and yet satisfy the official mind of Consul Saito. The ingenious plan was to request every would-be Japanese passenger to call first on his consulate and furnish the consul with required information before applying for the ticket. This novel method of registration for the benefit of their own government became very likely the source of the present misunderstanding."

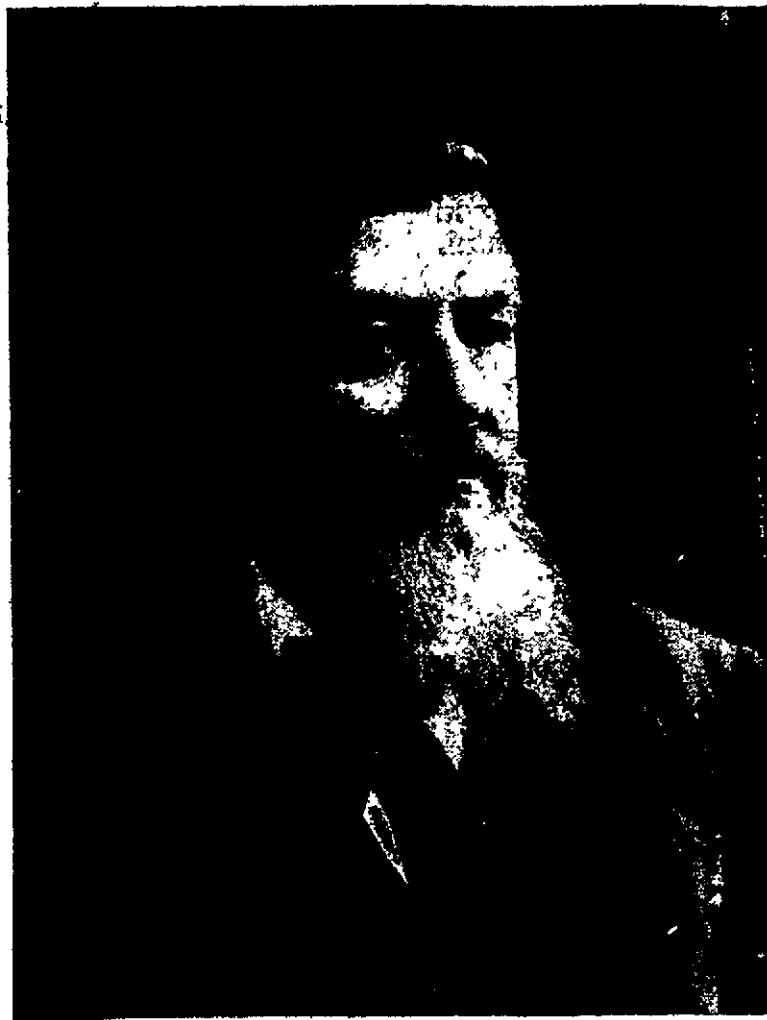
SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Joseph Edgar, of Germantown, Cal., U. S. A. "I was able to be around but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured, and I am happy to say it has not since returned." Why not use this liniment and get well? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Plague in Sydney.

The latest Sydney Herald says: There were no additional cases of plague yesterday. Two suspicious cases were reported, but upon being investigated one proved not to be plague, while the symptoms in the other had not sufficiently developed to enable Dr. Grieve to come to a conclusion.

ALEXANDER SMITH ARRIVES IN TOWN



Alexander Smith, One of the Leaders of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

ALEXANDER Smith, son of Joseph Smith, the prophet and organizer of the Mormon Church, who was killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., in 1844, arrived in the Sierra yesterday from Australia and a voyage in the South Seas in the interest of the mission work of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He will be the guest, during his stay of two weeks in Honolulu, of Gilbert J. Waller at the Hobron Cottage, Waikiki. Mr. Smith is accompanied by his secretary, Leon A. Gould of Lamoni, Iowa.

The distinguished churchman is at present the patriarch of the reorganized church, his home being at Lamoni, Iowa, the headquarters of the organization. His brother, Joseph Smith, eldest son of the prophet, is the president of the same church. When Alexander Smith was but six years old his father was killed by a mob while a prisoner in Carthage jail, together with the brother of the prophet. Mrs. Smith and her four boys and an adopted daughter were living at the time in Nauvoo, then the headquarters of the Mormon church. Upon hearing the approach of the mob, which was discharging guns and threatening the Mormon inhabitants of the town, Mrs. Smith fled with her children to Fulton, 200 miles away. According to Alexander Smith, she was literally driven from her home. She refused to follow those who went west to Utah with Brigham Young, on the ground that they were formulating doctrines which were contrary to her husband's teachings. She remained away from Nauvoo one summer and winter, and then returned to the city founded by her husband, residing there until her death.

To an Advertiser reporter, Mr. Smith explained last evening that his elder brother Joseph was now and has been since 1860 the head of the reorganized church, whilst he and another were the two counsellors, all three forming what is known as the first presidency. Recently Alexander Smith became the patriarch or father of the church. Although the second son of Joseph Smith, the prophet, Alexander Smith is not in the line of succession to the presidency, the law of the church giving the succession from father to son.

"My father, under God, was the organizer of the church known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," said Mr. Smith. "He was called to do that work by direct revelation. The church was organized in 1830 and for fifteen years of his life in the ministry the church increased in numbers very rapidly. We recognize the priesthood as taught in the Bible. We have the Melchisedec, or higher priesthood, and the Aaronic, or lesser priesthood. The former have charge of the spiritual concerns of the church and the latter have charge of the temporal affairs. At the head of the church is the president, and he is assisted by two counsellors. There is what we call the quorum of apostles, formed of twelve men chosen by revelation and ordained as apostles. These twelve men are recognized as the second quorum in the priesthood, and they have charge of the missionary work of the church throughout the world. Then there is the quorum of the seventies, evangelistic ministers and next to the apostles. They are missionaries. Below them are the high priests in the quorum. Next are the elders, holding the higher Melchisedec priesthood, next is the lesser priesthood, called priests, teachers and deacons. At the head of the lesser priesthood stands the bishop, who also has two counsellors."

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was organized April 6, 1830. My father, the organizer, in his ministry sent missionaries to England and to Continental Europe and the islands of the sea, and in fourteen years the church increased until it is said to have numbered 200,000 communicants. Persecution drove the church from Kirkland, O. to Independence, Mo., and thence to Nauvoo, Ill. On June 27, 1844, the then president and prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob in the town of Carthage, Ill. At this time, the church numbering supposedly 200,000, being driven from Nauvoo, Brigham Young being president of the then quorum of Apostles, led a portion of the people, from 15,000 to 25,000, to Utah, and be-

gan teaching principles and dogmas contrary to the tenets of the faith of the original church, thus forming apostasy in the original faith.

"Eight years after the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith the doctrine of polygamy was taught as one of the distinctive features of the apostate church. They also taught that Adam was our God and the only God, to whom we are responsible. I mention these principles as the leading ones to show the difference between the apostate and the original church. They also taught the principle of blood atonement. These principles are departures from the standard works—the Bible, the Book of Mormon and the Book of Doctrines and Covenants, and form the principal features of their apostasy."

"In 1852 the scattered members of the church began to gather together to re-establish the church among the 150,000 or 175,000 members, and in 1860 the present Joseph Smith, eldest son of the prophet, and now presiding officer of the reorganized church, was called to take his place at the head of this re-establishment, and since then the numbers have multiplied. We have missionaries in Europe, Canada, these Hawaiian Islands, the Society Islands and Australia. My mission on the present trip is to assist and further complete the organization of the church among the islands and in Australia, acting as first counsellor of the president and also as an evangelistic minister, or patriarch of the whole church."

"There is no affiliation or connection whatever between the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and the Utah church. While we wish them well, and would desire to do them good, and enlighten them relative to their apostasy, we have no church affiliation with them. Our efforts are to present the gospel as taught by our Lord and Savior in its fullness, re-establish the primitive order of the church as revealed in the New Testament, established by the Son of God. This is the work that I am engaged in and which I am here to represent."

"The reorganized church does not believe in polygamy, because we understand that the Bible forbids it, the Book of Mormon forbids it, and the Book of Doctrines and Covenants forbids it—all clearly forbid it. Hence the doctrine of polygamy, or celestial marriage, has no place in the economy of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ."

"The Utah church claims its authority for the teaching of polygamy on the ground that the Bible teaches it, and that there was a revelation received through Joseph Smith, the prophet, authorizing and commanding it."

"I say emphatically that polygamy was not a tenet of the church and there is not a line of Joseph Smith's writing in any form that has ever been produced in his hand teaching it. To the contrary, he pronounced it a wicked doctrine. Not a single line can be found in the prophet's writings to establish the principle of polygamy. I, being of his family and knowing well his history, would be supposed to know something about it."

"The Book of Mormon was a work dictated by Joseph Smith through inspiration and it is the strongest evidence extant against polygamy, for in it the Lord distinctly says in revelation, 'Thou shalt have but one wife, and concubines thou shalt have none.' 'Polygamy is an abomination in my sight,' saith the Lord."

"The conference for the reorganization of the church was held in Amboy, Ill., in 1860, the headquarters subsequently becoming located at Plano, remaining there for several years until removed to Lamoni about twenty-five years ago. "We hold possession of the Kirkland Temple, the original church erected. We came into possession by our rights of succession, the judgment being made by the courts. Subsequently in a suit for possession of the temple lot at Independence, Mo., Judge Phillips of the Supreme Court of Missouri also rendered a decision for the reorganized church, saying it was the true successor of the original church organized under Joseph Smith, the martyr and prophet. Hence, we have the decision of two judges under the law of the land adjudging the reorganized church to be the true church."

HIND HAS BIG ESTATE

Inventory Shows Nearly Half a Million.

The late Robert Robson Hind left an estate in Hawaii valued at a little less than half a million dollars, according to the inventory filed yesterday by Robert Hind as executor.

The exact amount given in the inventory is \$412,267.94, and this is divided as follows:

Real estate	\$ 51,100.00
Personal property at Kohala, Hawaii	191,531.00
Plantation store at Kohala, Hawaii	28,050.00
Cash	1,198.41
Notes	8,000.00
Stock	60,790.00
Loans and mortgages	28,203.33
Life insurance	50,143.70
Outstanding accounts	3,751.45

Total

The greater part of the real property belonging to the estate is located in Kohala district, Hawaii. The land there consists of 2143 acres and its estimated value is \$42,000. A 1600-acre tract located in Kona, Hawaii, is put in at \$5000, and the Liliha street property in Honolulu is valued at \$4000.

The plantation of the Hind estate in Kohala is put in as personal property, and estimated to be worth \$101,767. The plantation store in addition is put in at \$28,050. Of the \$101,767 valuation, the buildings and fences on the plantation are estimated to be worth \$10,900; the homestead, \$3000; landing at Honolulu, \$8000; cash on hand, \$364; coal on hand, \$1050; growing crops of cane, \$35,000; machinery other than sugar, \$29,000; sugar mills and machinery, \$36,000; sugar on hand, 3754 tons, \$16,879; cattle, horses and mules, \$7,195; sugar unaccounted for, 797 tons, \$35,975, and buildings, \$2700.

The inventory of stocks throws some interesting light from a legal point of view upon their estimated values. The inventory, giving a valuation of \$50,790, follows:

Shares	Par	Estimated value	value
94 Kohala Club and Transfer Co.	\$ 20	15	\$ 1,410
15 Waialua Plantation Co.	100	50	750
14 Hilo Tel. Co.	25	25	350
50 Kohala Tel. Co.	10	10	500
472 Oahu R. R. & L. Co.	100	90	42,480
12 Union Mill Co.	100	50	600
800 McBryde Sugar Co.	20	5.25	4,200
5 Western Hawaiian I. Co.	100	100	500

Total

The two life insurance policies are both with the New York Life; one is for \$40,000; the other for \$10,143.70.

VANILLA BEAN FOR HAWAII

W. S. Rutherford of 323 Twenty-seventh street, San Francisco, was a passenger on the Sierra from Pago Pago, where he has been employed in the customs. He is much interested in the culture of the vanilla bean, having had practical experience with it in Tahiti. Mr. Rutherford thinks Hawaii would do well to go into this form of agriculture as it pays better than sugar.

"The poorest grade of vanilla bean," he said, "sells at \$4 per pound; the best grade, the Mexican bean, for \$20. There is nothing in sugar to equal the profit from vanilla. Our climate and rainfall ought to suit the bean admirably. When I was here before I heard of a single vine on Allan Herbert's place near town which yielded 103 well-developed pods. Take an acre of those and they would give a man a good living. I am anxious to enlist capital in a vanilla plantation here but hardly know how to go about it."

Mr. E. H. Edwards of Ceylon, the vanilla expert, has located at Napoopo, Kona, Hawaii, and expects to show a good crop in about two years. Mr. Rutherford had heard of his experiments and may correspond with him.

Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Bishop will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday, May 31, 1902. They will be at home to receive their friends from 2 to 6 p. m., without further invitation. No cards have been issued in this city.

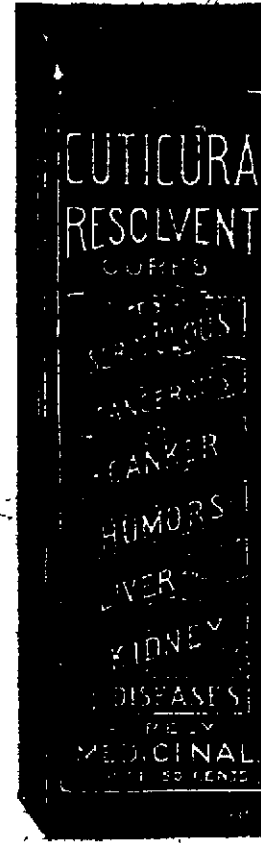
"I went to the South Seas last September in the steamer Australia, first visiting Papeete, Tahiti. Thence we went to the Tuamotou group in the Society Islands, where we have 2000 native communicants, and then went to Australia, looking after our missions in all places. I can say I have been quite successful."

Mr. Smith has been a missionary in Utah, going there first in 1869, at which time word was sent out broadcast by Brigham Young and his counsellors that no Mormon house should shelter him or his brother and that no one should give him even a crust to eat. Through fear of the power of Brigham Young none dared to oppose the wishes of their leader, but occasionally a good samaritan helped them.

Mr. Smith's plans are not yet fully developed as to his dates for speaking in Honolulu, but these will be announced later by G. J. Waller. It is possible that owing to the fact that Mr. Smith is the son of the Prophet Joseph Smith and one of the high dignitaries of the reorganized church he may be prevailed upon to speak before a large audience in a public place and give the history of the original Mormon church.

SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world: Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney. N. & W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & LYNCH, Cape Town, Durban, and Fort Salisbury. FURZESS DARGA AND CO., Calcutta, India. Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS, PHAETONS, BRAKES, SURREYS, BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS. Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
PERU	MAY 24
COPTIC	JUNE 3
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11
PEKING	JUNE 19
GABLIC	JUNE 23
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 25
CHINA	JUNE 28
DORIC	JULY 2
NIPPON MARU	JULY 4
PERU	JULY 16
COPTIC	JULY 22
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 1
PEKING	AUG. 8
GABLIC	AUG. 16
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Your Grass Kept The Right Length

Keeping up the appearance of the lawn might be within reasonable expectations, a very agreeable exercise if you choose a right mower. With the help of low mowers we are doing the thing the

Royal Balm and Penna v a AND THE California Clipper

We have them from \$4.50 to \$20.00 and have grass cut to adjust to any machine.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

New Building, Corner Fort and King Streets.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 27.
 S. Sierra, Houdlette, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, sighted at 7:30 a. m.
 Am. bktn. K. K. Calhoun, 13 days from San Francisco, off port last night.
 Wednesday, May 28.
 S. S. Hyades, Garlick, from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.
 S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, at 12:30 p. m.
 Stmr. Iwawani, Greene, from Ahukini, at 5:50 a. m., with 4122 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 7:10 a. m., with 3150 bags sugar, 49 pkgs. sundries and 5 mules.
 Thursday, May 29.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Napoona and Hookana, at 12:30 a. m., with 1 horse, 20 head cattle, 50 green hides, 450 bags awa root, 45 cords wood, and 120 pkgs. sundries.
 Stmr. Lenua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 6:15 a. m., with 14 head cattle, 80 bundles hides, 40 pkgs. sundries.
 St. S. Tampico, Reed, from Seattle, at 10 a. m.
 Stmr. Waiialeale, Plitt, from Punaluu, at 5 p. m.
 S. S. Peking, Nichols, from the Orient, off port at midnight.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 27.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 3 p. m.
 Stmr. Maui, E. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Naeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuluaele, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kilauea, Hanalei, Kailiwal and Kapa, at 5 p. m.
 S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, at 4:30 p. m.
 Stmr. Lenua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Lady, Moki, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
 Wednesday, May 28.
 Am. bktn. Amelia, Miller, for Eureka, about 11 a. m.
 Schr. Kawallani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 10 a. m.
 Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Concord, Mana, for Honolulu and Pualulu, about 10 a. m.
 S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, at 10 p. m.
 Thursday, May 29.
 Stmr. Iwawani, Greene, for Hanamaulu, Ahukini and Nawiliwili, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Lenua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 10:30 a. m.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Elelele, Hanalei, Makawili, Waimea and Kela-kela; mail and passengers for Koloa, at 5 p. m.

NEXT MAIL FROM COAST.

June 3—S. S. Coptic, from San Francisco.

NEXT MAIL TO COAST.

May 30—S. S. Peking, for San Francisco.

MUST NOT MAKE ANY EXCEPTION

Collector Stackable has received the following circular from the Treasury Department regarding the searching of personal baggage:

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1902.
 To Collectors and Other Chief Officers of the Customs:

The department is in receipt of a number of letters which indicate an impression, on the part of some persons at least, that it is proposed to examine personal baggage only when suspicion is aroused.

This is erroneous. There must be no relaxation in the protection of the public revenues, and the smuggler must have no easier road to travel than prior to the issuance of the recent circulars. The sole object of the modification of the rules was to avoid petty annoyances and to give a somewhat more liberal construction to the statutory provisions for the admission of personal effects. Neither the declaration nor actual personal inspection will be waived, nor will the courtesy of the port be extended to any persons (other than those specified in Department Circular No. 20 of March 5, 1901). In such manner as to exempt from declaration and inspection.

Let the law be enforced kindly but firmly, and let no favoritism be shown in the administration of the customs laws.

LESLIE M. SHAW,

Secretary.

S. S. TAMPICO IN FURIOUS STORM

After a trip of terrible weather the Globe Navigation Company's steamer Eureka arrived yesterday morning, twelve days from Seattle. Tampico arrived yesterday morning, port the vessel ran into a hurricane which lasted for two days. So fierce was the storm that huge waves continually swept over the vessel, washing at times into the captain's quarters and pilot house, which are located on the high superstructure of the steamer.

The rail on the stairway leading to the captain's quarters was carried away and the doors of the afterhouse were stove in by the force of the rushing water. At times grave fears were entertained by those aboard for the vessel's safety.

When the storm was at its worst the steam steering gear broke down and the Tampico was left practically helpless in the trough of the sea. The after breakwater was carried completely away and the contents of the mess room and cabins were badly battered about and damaged.

The Tampico lies at the Ironard wharf, where she will discharge the 1900 tons of general merchandise she brought from Seattle.

VICKERY LAUDING HAWAII

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—"Poetry is writ deep over all the islands and the natives make it plain they have poetry in their souls by their language, their songs and their music," said W. K. Vickery to me when I asked him the most striking characteristic of Hawaii.

Now Vickery has been in Hawaii only once, and then for but five weeks. This was a few weeks ago, but the picture dealer still sees the cloud dreams over Tantalus, the sun dance of the waves at Waikiki, and the plummy palms which swing lazy in the breeze toward Diamond Head.

His ears still hold the soft strains of the kanaka harmonies, and he can never forget the generous hospitality which welcomed him to the islands and bade him eat the lotus as one of the dwellers in paradise.

And so Vickery is already planning to return to Hawaii.

"Once a year I shall go there," he said to me. "I don't know why I never went before. Perhaps I thought I was too busy or perhaps I did not know what was there for me. I have long known many Hawaiians. Governor Dole has never failed to come to my gallery here when he has visited San Francisco. When I went to Honolulu he was on the eve of setting out for the mainland, but he spared an hour to see my offerings, and to invite me to his own charming home."

"That is the character of Hawaii. The unbounded hospitality which makes one forget he is among strangers and which binds one to the people of the islands with golden fetters of marvelous strength."

"I had heard much for many years of the beauties and attractions of the country but I was not prepared for the wonderful absence of those deterrents and annoyances which make life in other insular lands so much less romantic than pictured by the imagination. I have lived in the West Indies and am familiar with all of them. Yet even in Barbadoes we had terrible insect pests which made life unendurable at times."

"The Hawaiian mosquito? Well, he is not a peri or winged angel, but he certainly has not half the diabolical ability and persistence of the West Indies mosquito. I found him active and awake at all hours, but not vindictive nor as sanguinary as his Atlantic brother. Hawaii has no reptiles or venomous insects, as have the much-lauded islands of the Spanish main. I spent five weeks at St. Pierre, Martinique, now buried under the flaming snow of Mont Pelee. Surely, it was a beautiful spot, but Hawaii surpasses its proudest day."

"The peoples of the West Indies are altogether different from those of the South Seas. The natives of Martinique dress more artistically; I don't think the holoku a thing of beauty. As to the homes of Hawaii, I cannot remember ever seeing houses which more exactly fitted my ideas of what tropical mansions should be than some of the homes in Honolulu. The generous grounds especially in front of the houses, is one of the most charming features. The native idea of the lanai—broad, deep and really a principal part of the building—strikes me as a very happy conception as it permits one to dwell practically out of doors with the privacy and protection of walls."

"Hawaii will within a year or two be the mecca of tourists from all over the world. Whereas now many stay there only a few days between steamers, when the big new vessels are running and the cable is laid, there will be thousands of sight-seers and pleasure lovers who will spend months in the islands. The hotels will be crowded and more hotels will be needed. Certainly I never saw a city which combined natural beauty with climate and comfort as does Honolulu. My few weeks there were filled with joys and I look forward to returning once a year."

"When I went I took for sale etchings and a few oil paintings. I was delighted at the appreciation of Honolulu. I showed only the highest class of etchings but found a ready understanding of their artistic values among those who came to my gallery in the McIntyre block."

"This is doubly delightful, for from the fact that the brilliancy of Hawaiian scenes is so opposite to the rather sombre tones of the etching, one might not have looked for a strong liking for them by those who see always the warm hues of sea, sky and hill in Hawaii."

Vickery, as of course is well known in Honolulu, is a rare judge of pictures and objects of art, and his store here is one of beautiful and tasteful things. It is with the exception of Elder & Shepherd's bookstore, which is next door to Vickery's, on Post street, the most artistic commercial establishment in San Francisco. Vickery is an enthusiastic admirer of Hawaii and as his word goes far with many people of wealth and leisure, his praise of the islands must result in many visiting on his say so.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

Captain Saved.

News comes from the coast that Captain and Mrs. Chadwick Thompson and the crew of the wrecked American ship Ironquid succeeded in making the island of Salayer, in the Flores sea, and were eventually rescued. Captain Thompson is well known here, having formerly been on the northern run.

Pele in Good Humor

Natives say there is not the slightest danger of a volcanic upheaval on Hawaii. They explain that the goddess Pele has always been well-treated and as a result is kind to her people. In other volcanic regions the presiding deities are often neglected or affronted, but here Pele has never lacked for black pigs, white chickens and ohela berries. On this account there is no reason to think that her mood will become vindictive.

HAD POWER TO APPOINT

The Supreme Court Upholds Acts of Dole.

The Supreme Court in a concurrent opinion filed yesterday, denied the motion to vacate the decree in the case of John U. Hind et al., vs. Wilder's Steamship Co. Questions of vital importance to Hawaii were settled by the decision, in which it was held that the acts of President Dole in appointing Judges Silliman and Davis to temporarily act were legal and binding; without the approval of the President of the United States. A general attack was made by the attorneys for the Wilder Company upon the legality of acts performed by Governor Dole just prior to annexation, but the Supreme Court overruled the contention and upheld the Governor. Several other important questions which have been bobbing up in the courts recently are also decided, among them being that one Judge may sign a decree in conformity with an opinion filed by another Judge in the same circuit, and that there are not two offices in the case of each Circuit Judge—that of Circuit Court and that of Circuit Judge in chambers, but only that of Circuit Judge.

The case upon which these questions have been decided has been through a long and tortuous path of litigation. The suit grew out of the collision about two years ago, in which the William Carson was sunk by the steamer Claudine. The case was heard by the Circuit Court, which held for the plaintiff, and Judge Silliman gave the order which Davis signed. On appeal to the Supreme Court the lower court was sustained, and the Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the Hawaiian Supreme Court in refusing to allow an appeal. The United States Supreme Court did likewise, and the United States District Court here also found for the plaintiff, which was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision of the court is written by Chief Justice Frear and Judge Galbraith writes a brief concurring opinion. The following is the syllabus which settles the important law points: Semble, that one Circuit Judge may sign a decree in conformity with an opinion filed by another judge of the same circuit who has gone out of office.

Semble, that a void decree is appealable.

If the Supreme Court entertains without objection an appeal from a decree signed without objection by one Circuit Judge upon the decision of another, its decree cannot afterwards be set aside on motion as void, assuming that the decree appealed from was improperly signed by a different judge from the one who heard the case.

A statute is not repealed though expressed to be repealed by a later statute, if the latter is void.

There cannot be a de facto officer unless there is a de jure officer.

If there is a de jure officer, there may be a de facto officer, however invalid his appointment.

There may be a de facto officer even though the office is already filled by a de jure officer, if the latter is not in possession of the office.

There are not two offices in the case of each Circuit Judge—that of Circuit Court and that of Circuit Judge in Chambers. There is but one office, that of Circuit Judge, though certain of his powers are exercised in Circuit Court and others in chambers.

Acts 23 and 67 of the laws of 1893, the latter purporting to repeal the former, each provided for the appointment by the President of the Republic, without the consent of the Senate, of a person to perform the duties of a Circuit Judge during the latter's temporary disability or absence. The President appointed certain persons to act in the places of the First and Second Circuit Judges of the First Circuit during the latter's illness. The special judges performed the duties of the offices with the acquiescence of all concerned during the illness of the regular judges.

Admission of the special judges heard a case in admiralty and filed his decision. The other signed a decree in conformity with that decision. The case was appealed and a decree entered in the Supreme Court slightly modifying that of the lower court. Five terms afterwards a motion was made to set aside the decree of the Supreme Court on the ground that the decision and decree of the special judges were void. Held,

Assuming that Acts 23 and 67 were unconstitutional because the appointments therein provided for were not to be made with the approval of the Senate, that decrees absolutely void may be set aside at terms subsequent to those at which they are rendered, and that the consent of the parties cannot invest persons with judicial power, still the special judges were judges de facto and their decrees cannot be thus attacked collaterally.

The result would be the same if, assuming those Acts to have been valid before the annexation of these islands to the United States, they were rendered invalid by the joint resolution of annexation (after which the appointments were made and decrees rendered), and if such power of appointment as the President of Hawaii had before annexation was not continued in him afterwards either by the joint resolution or by the direction of the President of the United States although in our opinion such power was so continued in him.

Semble, that color of appointment or of authority to appoint is not necessary to constitute one a de facto officer.

The court says that the question of the admiralty jurisdiction of the Territorial courts is abandoned in view of the decisions of the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts. The fact that the decree in this case had not been signed by the Judge who rendered the opinion is held to be of no effect, and in any event, the court holds, that it is now too late to raise such a question. The decision of the Supreme Court on appeal is held to be binding, whatever the facts in connection with the lower court's decree.

The court goes at length into the le-

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gality of the appointment of Judge Silliman and Judge Davis by Governor Dole "before the establishment of the Territorial Government, although after the annexation of these islands to the United States." The laws under which the appointments were made are then set out, and discussed at some length, the court assuming that acts 23 and 67 were unconstitutional, as the Judges were to be appointed by the President without the approval of the Senate.

In this connection the court also says: "At present under the Organic Act, section 51, the Circuit Courts may, perhaps, be regarded as constitutional courts." The court says that if there is a de jure office there must be a de facto officer. Continuing: "If the office does not exist except as created by the act in question, it cannot exist at all, even de facto."

The court finds also that there is but the Circuit Judge, and not both a Circuit Court and a Judge in chambers, and that a de facto officer may be in possession of the office while the de jure officer is in existence, although not in possession of the office. It is shown also that the regular Judges acquiesced in the acts of the special Judges who filled the offices during their illness, and that the authority of these special Judges had never been questioned.

In conclusion, Justice Frear goes into the effect of annexation upon this case, quoting the joint resolution and the correspondence between the Hawaiian Government and the Secretary of State in reference to the appointing power. Concluding, he says:

The contention is that the joint resolution transferred all power of appointment to the President of the United States and so repealed the Hawaiian constitution and laws in so far as they gave to anyone the power to create or fill a judicial office, and that, even conceding that there were vacancies in the present case, and that Act 67 of 1893 was constitutional, there could be no color in the appointment of anyone to a judicial office unless the appointment came from the President of the United States. It would seem from the authorities that color of appointment or of authority to appoint is not necessary to constitute one a de facto officer, although it may in certain cases add much to other evidence tending to show one to be a de facto officer. But aside from that, it is clear that the joint resolution continued in force the judicial powers of Circuit Judges and also the President's civil power of appointment, subject to the superior power of the President of the United States in that respect, or at least that the latter's direction that the civil powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in these islands should be exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, continued in the President of Hawaii such powers of appointment as he had previously, subject of course to the superior power of the President of the United States. Such direction by the President of the United States was clearly within the power conferred upon him by the joint resolution. It does not fall within the doctrine that a de facto power cannot be delegated. But after all, what difference does it make that the President of Hawaii lacked the power to make the appointments in question after annexation? In either case he was without the power, and the validity of the acts of the appointments are unassailable now and he is not because the appointments were valid, but because, assuming that the President did not have even color of authority to appoint them, they were nevertheless de facto officers in possession of de jure offices, and performing the functions of those offices and, we may add, with the acquiescence of all concerned in their supposed right to hold those offices and perform those functions.

The motion to vacate the decree is denied.

Justice Galbraith concurs in the conclusion announced by the majority, but does not feel called upon to pass upon the questions raised, as he says that the libellee had no rights to urge the question five terms after the decree had been filed. He suggests that the questions raised are more academic than practical, and concludes: "The facts in this case have been passed upon by four different courts and practically the same conclusion was reached by each. Public policy and the interests of justice demand that there should be an end to litigation."

Smith and Lewis were attorneys for the libellants and Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan for libellee.

The Cuban Republic.

NEW YORK, May 22.—English press comments on the inauguration of the Cuban Republic provide interesting reading, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. The expectation is generally expressed that the infant republic will at no very remote date be absorbed into the United States on the ground that the islanders had proved their unfitness to govern themselves when they had a fair trial. The meaning of this is that few people here ever seriously imagined that the independence of Cuba would become an accomplished fact, and although the United States is heartily congratulated on the fulfillment of its pledge, most editors suggest that Uncle Sam will gladly welcome any opportunity that will give him excuse for adding the Pearl of the Antilles to his property.

Naval officers highly praise the new submarine boats of the Holland type and recommend them for patrol of America's coasts.

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The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

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THE DANISH ISLANDS.

COPENHAGEN, May 22.—The Politiken is authority for the statement that the United States Secretary of State has promised an extension for one year, until July 4, 1903, of the time allowed for the ratification of the treaty for the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies. There is little doubt, adds the paper, that King Christian will agree to the proposal.

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